





# THE ILLINOIS

## WHY COUNTRY PEOPLE SUCCEED.

By Juliet V. Strauss.

I was much interested recently in a talk with a young friend of mine who has made a success of his life and whose head is full of bright ideas. He says that nearly all of the strength of our cities is made up from the country towns. That two-thirds of the brains of cities are men who have come from towns or villages.

His theory as to this state of affairs is this: That in a country town we learn so much about life without knowing it. We take it in at the ends of our fingers. If we belong to an intelligent, reading, thinking family we get the general information about the world and contemporary history and literature, and meantime we are learning all about cattle, and horses, and hogs, and poultry; about seed time and harvest, about tilling the soil and garnering the fruit and grain. We forget that all this is knowledge. We are accustomed to think that knowledge comes only from books. How mistaken the idea! One branch of knowledge learned at the finger tips is worth all the mental accomplishment in the world. One must be a "brainy" person to succeed, but if in addition to brains he adds real knowledge of the things of life he is thrice armed.

I persist that the woman who knows how to make good bread is the superior of her who can merely make a brilliant recitation in literature or history. Neither is to be despised as an accomplishment, but the bread comes first. The country town makes all-around people. It is made up of people who know things by experience, not hearsay. No idea was ever more mistaken than that the city is the place to learn things. The city may be the place to go to turn one's learning to account, but it is in the country and the country town that we learn what is valuable to know.

## RAILWAY RATE REMEDY.

By Wm. E. Chandler.

The question of judicial review of decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission making remedial rates does not seem to be very complicated. The object of the shippers is to get orders fixing such rates which shall not be at once destroyed either by the refusal of the railroads to obey them or by immediate suspension of the orders by judges—just or unjust. There is no remedy for the shippers or passengers in refusing to pay the freight or the fares—they must pay before they get back their merchandise or get into the cars. Therefore, there should be and are in the pending bill two necessary remedies: (1) criminal penalties upon the railroads for refusal to obey the orders of the commission, and (2) the command to the courts to issue mandamus orders to the railroads commanding them to obey the orders of the commission.

Now, it is easily to be seen that there is no way to

prevent judges—just or unjust—from refusing either to enforce the penalties or to issue mandamus orders until they have considered and determined the constitutionality of the law and the legality of the action of the commission thereunder. To this extent, therefore, the shippers and passengers—the people—are in the hands of the judges—just or unjust.

But there is one thing which Congress can do. It can prevent the judges from interfering to suspend the orders of the commission. If the railroads refuse to obey those orders they must justify themselves if they can and take their chances of judicial relief in the course of the prosecutions for penalties and the proceedings for mandamus which may be brought against them by the government.

## NATION LIVES PROFLIGATELY.

By James J. Hill.

The nation is living profligately. True it is that the nation at large is prosperous. We are cutting a wide swath, there is no doubt of that. But if we get down, however, to a closer examination we will readily see that we are selling out our natural resources—exploiting them as fast as we can without building up industries and trade relations to take their place when exhausted.

It is only a question of time till our timber is exhausted. Our public domain is all gone and the nation can no longer boast that it has homes for all. Where are the immigrants rushing to our shores to end up? Not on the land. We have no more to offer them. They must crowd into the cities.

When this nation has 150,000,000 people they will have to do something else than exploit natural resources to earn a living. We will eventually have to meet the commercial competition England is meeting to-day and have to face such problems as she is now facing with 1,500,000 unemployed crying for bread with no bread to feed save as charity does it out to them.

## KINDNESS AND CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

By Dr. John Watson (San Macarena).

I decline to believe that any person is a Christian who is unkind. And if you can point out to me a person who is thoroughly and genuinely kind, then I do not ask what his creed is. I say the beginning of Christianity is in that man, and an exceedingly good beginning. Do not confound this familiar, homely, but magnificent fundamental and pervading virtue of kindness with good humor, easy-goingness, willingness to throw money here and there. Kindness is a greater thing than that. It is a revelation of the divine love. It is a willingness to strive.

You know that a good deal of the downright misery of your life comes from petty trials. You wrangle at the breakfast table about some arrangement of the day and go fretted to the day's work. Such little things mount up into evil temper, darkened outlook, sore heart and bad blood. Not one of these little trials could ever have happened if you and I had some common sense, and without common sense some kindness toward our brother.

## SOLDIERS' STORIES.

### ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Relate Experiences of Thrilling Nature.

"There are several men in Chicago," said the Captain, "who had a personal acquaintance with the Swamp Angel in front of Charleston in the summer of 1863. When General Gillmore's division, 15,000 strong, effected a lodgment on Morris Island, and, after an assault on Fort Wagner, began the construction of siege works, the boys believed that General Gillmore and Colonel E. W. Serrell, his chief engineer (who died in New York a few days ago), set up night to find something for them to do. At all events, the General and his staff seemed very busy in making plans that gave the men lots of work.

"They knew when Gillmore sent Lieutenant Peter S. Michie, of the United States engineers to examine the marsh or swamp. They heard a good deal about what he said of placing batteries in that swamp, but they did not believe that any batteries could be placed there. They knew when Colonel Serrell and Lieutenant Nathan M. Edwards started across the swamp on a prospecting expedition, and they rejoiced greatly at the mishaps of the two bumbos, as they called them. Serrell and Edwards carried with them a fourteen foot plank, and when the mud or ooze in the swamp would not bear them, they sat on the plank and pushed it forward between their legs. Then, where the ground was more solid, they picked up the muddy plank and carried it until they began to go down in the ooze again.

"They went down a good many times, but all the time they kept going forward. All their maneuvers were observable by both armies and our own men booed and cheered and laughed over the mishaps and adventures of the two plucky men. They were as dirty a looking couple when they returned to solid ground as any of us had ever seen, but they reported that they had found what they were sent out to find, and that was a site for a battery.

"It became noised about that Colonel Serrell had found one spot in the marsh where mud was not more than fifteen or twenty feet deep and that he had reported to General Gillmore that he could build a battery at that point from which shot and shell could be hurled into Charleston. His first plan involved the construction of a trestle work road and the employment of 2,300 men to carry to the point in one night sand bags enough to make an island on which could be placed a heavy siege gun which was to be dragged across a causeway after the manner of Napoleon. The boys took the whole question under advisement. The idea of 2,300 men carry sand bags all night they regarded as a great joke. In fact, they looked upon the whole scheme as a joke.

"At one camp fire a requisition on Colonel Serrell was made out for twenty men, eighteen feet long, to do duty in fifteen feet of mud. If the gossip about the camp fires meant anything at all, it meant that the men of General Gillmore's army thought the General and his chief engineer were crazy. But when it was made clear to them that the point was chosen to throw shot and shell into Charleston itself, they were eager to proceed with the work as the General and his staff.

"The site was chosen about the middle of July. About the first of August the plan was matured, and work was begun on the trestle road. This was two and one-half mile long, and was completed in about a week. Then 35,000 sand bags, containing over 800 tons of sand, were carried by those devoted men to the point fixed upon for the swamp battery. On the 17th of August the island, or battery, was ready for the gun, and a 300 pound Parrott gun was put into position.

"All these operations, it must be remembered, were observable by the enemy, and several of the rebel forts turned all their guns on what they supposed was the real swamp battery, but which, in fact, was a structure put up to draw their fire. Meantime, the men kept at work behind the sand bags on the real battery, and at 1:30 a. m., August 22, the big Parrott gun opened fire on Charleston, putting direct shells, constructed under the direct personal supervision of Colonel Parrott himself, into Charleston. The next day, August 23, twenty shells were thrown into the city, but at the thirty-sixth discharge of the Swamp Angel the breach of the gun blew out of its jacket and the gun itself was thrown forward on the parapet.

"For days and days the rebel artillery, believing the gun was thrown forward to fire on Charleston, bombarded it, but they effected no injury and did not kill a man in the fort. A month later ten men Howitzers were placed in the swamp fort for the bombardment of Charleston and Fort Sumpter. The Swamp Angel itself was sold for old iron and sent to Trenton, N. J. There, however, it was identified, rescued from the scrap pile, given a new jacket, and set upon a granite monument, where it still remains.

"The work of the Swamp Angel was not in what it accomplished itself, but in the demonstration that a battery could be built in a swamp within range of Charleston, and that the city was practically at the mercy of General Gillmore's batteries. The men of that division, coming mainly from New England, New York and Ohio, took special pride in the Swamp Angel, and to this day they regard the building of that battery in twenty feet of mud as one of the great exploits of the war."

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### Checked Safely Through.

Mr. H. M. Parker, of Blufffield, had been attending the first reunion of Company A, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, at Freeport, Ill. Mr. Parker was a member of Company A and the Freeport Daily Bulletin, in its report of

the reunion, printed the following erroneous incident in regard to him:

Lieutenant H. M. Parker, of Blufffield, Mich., who read a brief history of Company A at a banquet, carried with him a little piece of brass which saved his life at the battle of Fort Donelson, more than forty years ago, and therefore is a highly prized relic. It is baggage check No. 75 from the Cairo and Fulton railroad. It was put on Lieutenant Parker in sport at Bird's Point, in Missouri, opposite Cairo, a long distance from Fort Donelson, and three or four months before the battle occurred, by one of his comrades who wanted to check him through all rights, which it seems he did. Many others of the boys were checked at the same time, but none of them derived so much benefit as did the lieutenant. During the fight referred to he knew that a bullet had struck him, as he felt the jar, but he did not know how near it came to making a hole through his body until he looked himself over afterward. The check was hanging by the little leather strap which is with it still, on the inside of his blouse and under his overcoat, and it was through there and a large pocketbook that the cold lead went; it struck the check on one side, bent it nearly half double, and glanced outward through the clothing again. It did not touch the soldier's body, but left him unharmed. He was very much out of patience, however, when he found that it had cut his tobacco pouch to pieces, and spoiled the smoke which he so wanted to take after the battle of cannon and musketry had ceased.

### In Hospitals at Frederickburg.

Grant was battering away at Confederates, and the wounded and sick from the Wilderness and Spotsylvania were taken into the city, churches, public buildings and private houses being converted into temporary hospitals, and many a poor fellow after leaving the dissecting table gave up his life and answered the reveille in a different country. Reinforcements, many of them raw troops with gay uniforms, occasionally passed through the city singing "Glory, Hallelujah" and "Battle Cry of Freedom," and many soon returned singing quite another song, wounded and sick. Old men, young men and even boys were stretched upon the naked floors, simply a blanket for a mattress and a knapsack for a pillow, some with legs off, arms and hands amputated, others with bullets in their bodies, and many sick.

Early in the morning, after being divested of their money and watches, the dead were taken out, placed in rows, pinned in blankets, with a slip of paper attached giving name and regiment, and soon removed by the army baggage wagons, taken near some cemetery and there interred. A fine slab in front of the name, etc., and there left alone in their glory, martyrs to liberty and union.

One little drummer boy, wounded in three places, lay in the basement of one of the churches in a hastily constructed cot, one leg held firmly to a post, tenderly cared for by an elderly woman, a volunteer nurse, who would sit by his side for hours and watch over him, giving a mother's care. Late one evening, during her absence, he was taken again to the dissecting room, operated upon, and in a few moments passed away, never more in earth life to beat the long roll, for taps were beaten and his life extinguished.

"Where's my boy?" cried the good lady, in the morning, when she saw the vacant cot, and then burst into tears.

An artillery soldier belonging to the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, with brain crizzled, imagined himself on the march, and kept crying to his horses until a half was made, and he, too, passed away, leaving a widowed mother somewhere among the hills of New Hampshire.

A young lady attached, I suppose, to the Sanitary Commission, visited us often, and after distributing a basket of delicacies to the soldiers would pause by the door and sing patriotic airs and a dandy silence, recalling to our minds our dear mothers and sisters at home. That young lady I saw some time afterward at the front, apparently unconcerned, amid the flying bullets, but who she was I know not.

Members of the Christian Commission, seeing the approach of death, would kneel by the side of the departing soldier, utter an audible prayer, and give all possible consolation. There were constant arrivals, all were hastening on to Washington, for Grant and his army were marching and Frederickburg was soon vacated.—American Tribune.

### "Don't You Know Me, Colonel?"

A colonel was discharging the self-imposed duty of seeing that all his sentinels were at their posts and acquainted with their instructions. A poor fellow who had "forgotten" engrossed his attention for some time, insisting he could correctly "touch his cap quite lightly," and then repeat again and again the dialogue: "Halt! Who comes there?" and the answer, "Friend, with the countersign."

The colonel at length said: "You approach me and I will take your place and show you exactly your duty." As the private advanced the colonel saluted him in the regulation military voice with, "Who comes there?" The answer came, faint and surprised, "Why, Blinky; don't you know me, colonel?"—American Tribune.

The cave dwellers of Mexico can travel a distance of one hundred and seventy miles at a stretch, going at a slow but steady trot. Frequently a letter has been carried a distance of over six hundred miles in five days, the carrier living all the time on a simple diet of pinole, a finely ground corn mixed with water into a thin paste.

Organ grinders in Verviers, Belgium, are by law compelled to appear every morning before the police superintendent and play their instruments. The organs which chance to be out of tune must be set in order before a license to play on the streets will be granted.

# POLITICAL COMMENT

## The Democratic Transition.

What has made the Democratic leaders (in the senate) angry is not any change in the position of the president or the violation by him of any "understanding" between him and them, for we may safely assume there has been nothing of the kind, but the fact that the Republicans have reached an agreement and are now in a position to enact a rate bill as a Republican measure and that an effective measure is going to become a law whether they vote it or not.

This spoils their plans and disappoints their confident expectations. They were looking for such a rupture in the Republican ranks on this question of the votes cast for the bill, so that they could claim for the Democratic party the credit for what they believe would be a popular measure. In that they are grievously disappointed.

They were looking for a rupture between the president and a majority of the Republican senators. They were hoping for a split in the Republican party in and out of congress, which could not be mended and which would throw a powerful minority of that party, headed by the president with his phenomenal personal popularity, into the Democratic party and assure that party of success in 1908. Senator Bailey's speech shows that this fantastic vision had taken a strong hold upon the Democratic imagination.

To be ridely awakened from this unfulfilled dream of Democratic bliss was most trying to the irascible southern leaders of the party. Blinded by anger, they turned their weapons against the president when the Republicans got together and found a way to exercise the right of majority to legislate without the help of the minority.

Seeing that they could no longer claim credit for a piece of legislation which they were preparing to extol to the skies, they could think of nothing better to do than to turn and rend it, vociferously asserting that the president had weakly surrendered to the destroyers.

The people will not be deceived by this Democratic transition to the minor key. They will not turn from the Republican party to one which has not done a single creditable thing for more than half a century.—Chicago Chronicle.

## This Year's Campaign.

An important conference was held in New York May 3, at which were present Chairman Sherman and Secretary Loudenlager of the new congressional committee, and others interested in the coming campaign. The literary work was outlined, and Francis Curtis, who was present, was selected to take charge of this work. There will be no straddling or compromise on the tariff question. The sentiment of John Hay was endorsed, that "tariff revision is bound to come, but was to the party through whom it comes."

The Republican literature of the campaign will paint out clearly the continued success of the Dingley law under which we have been operating for nine years; the universal prosperity of every section of the country and all classes of our people; the great advances we have made in our foreign trade, and the splendid condition of the treasury.

Messrs. Sherman and Loudenlager do not concede for an instant the probability of the Democrats gaining the next house. On the contrary, they believe the country will fully endorse the "Let well enough alone" principle and give President Roosevelt a substantial majority in the house of representatives for the second half of his term.

Republicans all over the country who have been more or less doubtful because of Democratic bluff and bluster will take courage at the attitude of the committee and rejoice that the campaign is to be pushed with determination and vigor. The farmer, the manufacturer and the laborer are now assured of continued and increased prosperity, a stable market, full employment and good wages. The campaign is in excellent hands, and it is believed good results will follow.

## Putting Off a Bad Operation.

Some surprise is expressed and a good deal of ridicule is indulged in over the statement made by Speaker Cannon that while he personally does not want tariff revision, there is a growing demand among the masses for a reduction of the tariff rates and this demand is growing so strong that if the Republican party is to continue in power the work must be begun in the near future.

Any man may see the necessity of a mild revolution and yet be anxious to postpone the crisis as long as possible. Any man may go to a physician and after being informed that while he is in no immediate danger a surgical operation will become necessary some day if he wishes to retain all his strength and vitality, he may decide to postpone the operation to some more convenient day. This does not indicate that the man is a coward. It does not indicate his unbelief in the verdict of the doctor or his lack of faith in the success of the operation. It generally means his realization of the fact that an operation means to him a period of enforced idleness, some expense and a little suffering. So long as there is no actual danger he is justified in evading such a crisis just as long as he conveniently can.

It is the same with tariff revision. The faintest hint that the tariff was likely to be revised at the present session of congress or during the next session would have the effect of demoralizing business. A reduction of the tariff would mean in some cases a reduction in price, consequently the merchant would purchase only just what goods he had to have for his immediate wants. A reduction in the tariff might mean the demoralization of some industries which are now in a prosperous

condition. "This would tend to depress the stock market and might even bring about a financial panic. Business would be dull, factories would be idle, men would be out of work, and all this before the present tariff rates had even been touched. The uncertainty which the proposal to change the tariff would produce all these results, even if it should afterward be decided that the old rates should stand.

Now, these things being so, is a statesman not justified in postponing such condition until an absolute condition arises? In Speaker Cannon a straddler when he says that the tariff will have to be revised, but that he dreads attempting the task, or is he an honest, far-seeing statesman who can anticipate the results and is anxious to avert off the crisis as long as possible?—Pecora Transcript.

## The Indiana Tariff Plank.

The national significance of the Indiana Republican convention lies in the tariff plank of its platform, upon which issue, unless unforeseen events precipitate a new one, the congressional campaign this fall will be fought. This clause of the Indiana plank reads as follows:

"We adhere to the time-honored Republican doctrine of protection. Our commercial and industrial experiences have fully vindicated the wisdom of this great economic policy.

"The true policy of protection is that schedules are to be changed when experiences shall suggest their changes.

"The Republican party, the friends of the protective policy through good and evil report, can be trusted to make changes in tariff schedules whenever more good than evil will result.

"We recognize reciprocity as the handmaiden of protection and favor such reciprocal arrangements with other nations as will increase our foreign trade without injury to American industry."

This plank admirably expresses the Republican view of the tariff through-out the Central West—a middle ground between the extreme stand-patter and the extreme revisionist. It recognizes the sacredness of the protective principle, and the fact that tariff schedules may outlive their usefulness, and pledges the Republican party, when the time shall come that a revision of the existing schedules will work more good than harm, to readjust these schedules to the newer conditions.

It is a ground upon which all believers in the Republican principle of protection can stand, and leaves with the representatives of the party in congress the question of determining when the conditions are such that a revision of the Dingley schedules will be wise and beneficial.—Cincinnati Star.

## How to Check an Evil.

"Did it ever strike President Roosevelt," asks the Richmond News Leader, "that the enormous fortune evil might be somewhat checked by so revising the Republican tariff as to break up the trust industry?" Doubtless some thought of this kind has at some time occurred to the President. That it was present in his mind when he prepared his recent address on the subject of wealth distribution may, however, be doubted. There are many ways of checking the requirement of great fortunes. Revising protection out of the tariff is only one of them.

Earthquakes and conflagrations are recognized as quite effective in the impairment of accumulated wealth. Free trade might do for an occasional destroyer. It has in times past operated in this way with pronounced success. In some respects it is to be preferred to earthquakes and conflagrations.

Free trade can be absolutely relied upon to greatly diminish and occasionally to altogether destroy current values. But it will do more than that. Striking at the root of gainful occupations, it kills the germ of prosperity by decreasing alike the sum total of employment and the sum total and rate of wages paid and distributed. In this way it is a great preventive of money-getting; probably the greatest ever devised. As an all-around checker of fortune-making we don't suppose that the cure of free trade could be named. If we cannot have complete free trade, revision of the tariff downward would accomplish much along this line.—American Economist.

## In Free Trade Times.

The following extract is taken from the reminiscences of James Shoemaker of Putnam county, Indiana, published in the Indiana Quarterly of Indianapolis, for the fourth quarter of 1905: "From 1837 to 1842 or 1843 times were exceedingly hard. Everything we had to buy except sugar and coffee were very high. For our surplus produce we had almost no market. In 1839 and 1840, prior to the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, we hauled our wheat to different points on the Ohio river, where we received from 38 to 40 cents per bushel. In 1841 I hauled a load of wheat (25 bushels) to Hamilton, Ohio, from Floyd township, Putnam county, a distance of about 150 miles, for which I received 38 cents per bushel. In the fall of 1839 Captain John Roberts, of Jackson township; Major Ash, of Greencastle, and John Allen, of Floyd township, bought and packed hogs for which they paid \$1.25 per hundredweight gross. They sold their bacon in New Orleans for \$1.50 per hundredweight. Roberts and Ash broke up. Allen said he saved himself, but lost his money." There were no manufacturers to provide a market for farmers' products.—Ambos (Minn.) Herald.

A serious threat of free trade in this country would convulse it to its deepest industrial foundations.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Manila has a total population of something like 300,000, about 10,000 being American and European born. The American population is estimated at about 20,000.

## MANY TOTTERING TOWERS.

Dangerous Condition of St. Mark's and Other Great Houses.

After the fall of the Campanile of St. Mark's in 1902, a careful examination of the structural stability of the basilica of St. Mark's was undertaken by Prof. Manfredo Manfredi, a well-known architect, and Signor Luigi



TOWER OF SAN STEFANO.

Marinoni, an engineer. The committee appointed to watch over the condition of St. Mark's approved a proposal made in the report of these examiners for a thorough study of the foundations, which, owing to the peculiar position of Venice, are extremely liable to give way in various directions. This irregular settling of the foundations adds greatly to the danger of the building, which appears to have cracked in all directions under its gorgeous outer dress of marble and mosaic.

The report calls attention especially to the vaults of Paradise and Apocalypse, which are in a dangerous condition through the bulging of the walls and the sinking of the foundations.

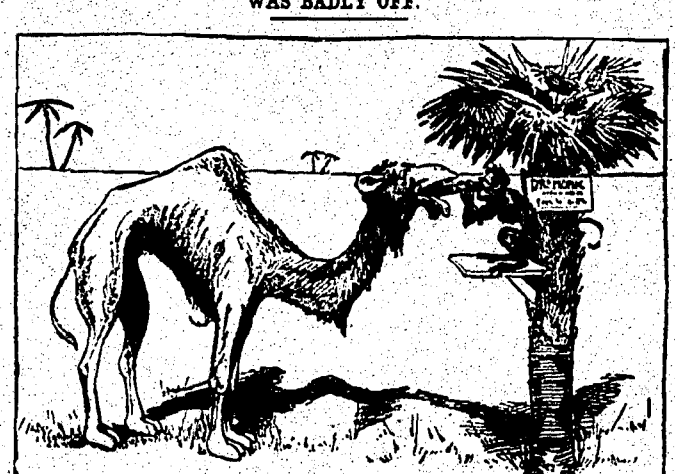
In addition to the cathedral of St. Mark's there are other buildings in Venice and Italy which are in great danger owing to the subsidence of foundations and other causes. The fine Campanile of San Stefano in Como is in a very dangerous condition. It is a Gothic Venetian brick structure erected 1224-1235. The building itself is unusually beautiful and contains a great number of valuable art treasures.



TOWER OF SAN FEDELE.

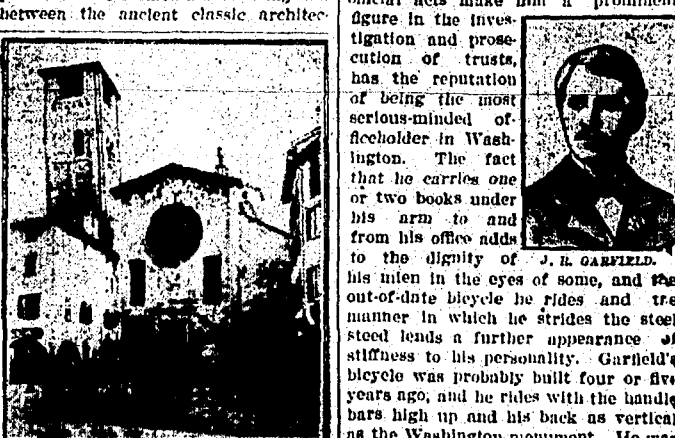
Some fine carving. The building has been repaired from time to time, but recently the conditions have become somewhat alarming. The old church of San Fedele at Como is one of the

## WAS BADLY OFF.



The Doctor—What seems to be the trouble? The Patient—Why, doctor, I have indigestion in four of my stomachs.

Most and most interesting churches in northern Italy. Its position at Combergers is of unusual interest, as it was at Como that the so-called Comelina architects had their headquarters. This guild of architects at Como appears to have formed a connecting link between the ancient classic architecture of Italy and the more modern Gothic architecture which followed it. The traces of this Lombard influence in the erection of the European cathedrals has recently been traced in a volume entitled The Cathedral Builders, by Leader Scott.



VIEW OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

San Fedele, or St. Euphemia as it was first called, was built in St. Ambondio's time, A. D. 440. It is stated to be the only church of that time which retains its original architecture in the rounded apse. This rounded apse is so similar to the rotunda of Aix la Chapelle that it is suggested that Charlemagne really brought builders as well as marble from Italy, and that the Magistri Comelini were those builders.

Interviewer—Senator, I have called to ask if you will give me some reminiscences of your public career? Senator (with dignity)—Not much, young man, do I propose to let any man with a rake run smack through my past history.—Baltimore American.

The more you try to please some people the greater will be your fallure.

## JAMES R. GARFIELD'S HABITS.

A Serious Minded Official, Yet a Lover of Recreation.

Commissioner James R. Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations, whose official acts make him a prominent figure in the investigation and prosecution of trusts, has the reputation of being the most serious-minded of officeholders in Washington. The fact that he carries one of two books under his arm to and from his office adds to the dignity of his mien in the eyes of some, and the out-of-date bicycle he rides and the manner in which he studies the steel steeled leads a further appearance of stiffness to his personality. Garfield's bicycle was probably built four or five years ago, and he rides with the handle bars high up and his back as vertical as the Washington monument. He was never known to "crouch," and probably could not if he wanted to, on account of his position on the wheel.

The exercise that Mr. Garfield likes most is tennis. He can be found two or three afternoons a week hard at the game on the White House court or on a lawn in the northwestern part of town, and those who have occasion to try conclusions with him declare him a first-class player. President Roosevelt likes him either as a partner or an opponent at tennis, and they often discuss the most important matters relating to the business of the bureau which Mr. Garfield has managed since its foundation as a branch of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

At home Mr. Garfield frequently plays baseball with his boys, and recently Mrs. Garfield has become a most enthusiastic advocate of the game. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garfield devote a great deal of attention to the athletic training of their children, and enter with them into all their outdoor sports. They frequently take eight and ten-mile walks in the afternoon, and when they reach home they are as fresh and buoyant as though they had been only around the block.

Money can be lost in more ways than won.







## Crawford Avalanche.

O. PAULMER, Editor and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY 31.

### Official Call For REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Light Guard Armory in the city of Detroit, Wednesday, August 8, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, for the selection of a State Central Committee and a Chairman thereof, and for transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

In accordance with the provisions of law and the action of the Republican State Central Committee, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each three hundred of the total vote cast therein for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last election and one additional delegate for a moiety of 151 votes or more.

Pursuant to law, Monday, the 18th day of June, 1906, is hereby designated as the day on which shall be held in each county, the County Convention of the Republican Party for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention herein called.

Under the resolutions of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the State Convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each congressional District are requested to meet in district caucus at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on the day of the State Convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the State Convention for confirmation:

- 1.—One Vice-President.
- 2.—One Assistant Secretary.
- 3.—One member of the committee on "Credentials."
- 4.—One member of the committee on "Permanent Organization and Order of Business."
- 5.—One member of the committee on "Resolutions."
- 6.—Two members of State Central Committee.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1890, the secretary of each county convention is urged to forward to the Secretary of the State Central Committee, at Clare, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the State Convention are chosen, a certified list of delegates to the State Convention from his county, and the chairman of each county delegation is requested to deliver the credentials of his delegation to the member of the Committee on Credentials chosen at his district caucus.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

GERRIT J. DIEKEMA,

Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD,

Secretary.

Lansing, May 1, 1906.

Crawford County is entitled to two delegates.

### The June Primaries.

The second step in the operation of that complicated enactment called the "Primary Reform Law" occurs on Tuesday, June 12th. At that time there are three things to be done.

1st.—Delegates from each township will be elected by direct vote to the county convention held at Grayling on June 18th.

2nd.—The people will vote on the question of whether they will have primary reform or not.

3rd.—Candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor will be nominated at this same time. On the republican ballot will appear the names of Fred M. Warner for governor and Patrick Kelley for lieutenant governor.

There are a number of restrictions governing this June primary. Note them carefully.

1st.—Only qualified voters who enrolled on April 2nd can take any part in these primaries.

2nd.—The ballots for each party will be printed on different colored paper, the Republican white, the Democratic blue, etc., and all parties' primaries are on the same day.

3rd.—The election will be conducted precisely the same as any general election and the same officials will preside.

4th.—The method of voting is as follows: The voter will ask the inspector of the election for a ballot of which he is an enrolled member. He will then enter the booth and mark his ballot and fold it as in an ordinary election, but with this exception: There is no large circle at the top of the column. The voter is required to make a cross before every candidate he desires to vote for. The ballot will show how many are to be nominated for each office and the voter must be careful to vote for that exact number, as the law provides that in case he votes for more his ballot is void as to that office. On coming out of the booth he proceeds as at a regular election.

Bear in mind that this is not an election. It simply is to take the place of caucuses and conventions and is to nominate the candidates of each party for governor and lieutenant governor, and to be voted on at the next election, and to settle the question of primary election as regards county officers, etc.

In case the people vote for primary election in this county, on Tuesday Sept. 4th, another primary will be held at which time candidates for county officers, etc., will be nominated by direct vote in the same manner as at the June primary.

## Michigan the Best Ever

I met a passenger one day,  
Upon a Central train,  
Whose home is now at Vanderbilt,  
But once had lived in Maine.

And in his conversation,  
That showed he was well read,  
He mentioned states that he'd been in,  
And this is what he said.

I've travelled quite extensively  
In Uncle Sam's domain,  
I've seen her lakes and rivers  
And fields of waving grain.

And I've mingled with the people  
And watched them forge ahead  
In that never ending struggle  
To earn their daily bread.

And I've come to the conclusion  
There is no better spot  
Among the galaxy of stars  
Than where I've cast my lot.

I've been in Colorado,  
Where thousands go to die;  
I have gathered grapes from vine yards  
Beneath a southern sky.

I've tramped thro' old New England,  
And climbed her granite hills,  
And listened to the singing streams  
That run her old saw mills.

I have lived in California—  
The land of fruit and wine,  
Whose cities are as beautiful  
As Bingen on the Rhine.

And I've been way down in Texas,  
And once I journeyed through  
A portion of the Empire State  
With Chauncy M. Depew.

And I've been in Minnesota,  
Where few will tarry long,  
And I've traveled through Wisconsin—  
That is not worth a song.

Then I've also been in Kansas,  
Where cyclones often ran,  
But no states that I have mentioned  
Compare with Michigan.

The laudable effort of Congressman Loud to effect a saving to the government of \$300,000 annually by an amendment to the naval bill providing that the secretary of navy could go into the open market and purchase chains, anchors and cordage should be demonstrated that they could be made for by the government and which had been agreed to in committee of the whole, was defeated on the final vote of 118 to 129. It does not, however, affect the Tenth District Congressman since he is deserving of credit for his efforts to save money to the country and the narrow vote by which it was defeated shows that his measure had strong support.—Bay City Tribune.

### Mr. Loud's Good Work.

Grayling, Mich., May 23, '07.  
EDITOR AVANCE:—The following letter from Hon. Geo. A. Loud anent the attempt to turn over some 8,000 acres more of Crawford County public lands to the State Forestry Commission may be of interest to your readers. Crawford County Grange passed resolutions opposing the proposed legislation and these were indorsed by the Board of Supervisors. It is these resolutions, Mr. Loud refers to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., May 16, '06.  
Mr. J. L. Hannes,  
Grayling, Mich.

My Dear Mr. Hannes:  
On receiving the resolutions of your Board of Supervisors in reference to the Forestry matter, I went before the Committee on Public Lands and I think, effectually blocked the passage of any legislation respecting the transfer of public lands to the State for forestry purpose. It was a difficult matter to handle, but I am certain I have accomplished all that was desired. With kindest regards I am

Very Sincerely Yours,

GEO. A. LOUD.

I believe Mr. Loud's efforts will be properly appreciated by the citizens of our county, perhaps less today than in the years to come, when we ourselves learn better the capabilities and undeveloped resources of our own county. I am not by any means personally familiar with all of the tracts—scattered about in the different sections of the county—comprising the 8,000 acres referred to, but many of them are unquestionably of good soil and location for farming and fruit raising and will some day be utilized for homes. And it does seem to be a suicidal policy, for the future of the county, to permit its public lands to be taken for such chimerical purposes as those proposed by the State Forestry Commission. I am an ardent advocate of farm forestry, but to successfully reforest these lands would involve putting a force of forty-five fire wardens about each forty and an expense to the state that would be impossible.

The Forestry Commission has a wide field of legitimate usefulness in fostering and encouraging small areas of forest growth and management on settled farm lands all over the state and time will prove that its dream of converting Northern Michigan into a new forest is a chimera. These lands are needed and will soon be called for by actual settlers who will build up an agricultural and horticultural enterprise here. Respectfully,

J. L. HANNES.

Prompt settlement on the part of customers has much to do with the ability of our merchants to swing their business in so able a manner. On the other hand, too liberal a credit without regard to whom, has been known to put many an honest merchant out of business.

## Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, May 28, 1906.

Special meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. John F. Hinn, President in the chair.

Present: Trustees Amidon, McCullough, Connine, Brink and Peterson.  
Absent: Trustee Michelson.  
Meeting called to order by the President.

Moved and supported that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion Carried.

### REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council, village of Grayling:

Your Finance Committee would recommend that the following bills be allowed as follows.

	Cl'm'd.	All'd.
1. M. Simpson chf fire dept. May 18, 1906.	\$24.00	\$24.00
2. do May 25, 1906.	23.00	23.00
3. do May 21, 1906.	22.50	22.50
4. H. P. Olson pig, exp.	1.59	1.59
5. J. Goudrow, rebate cement walk.	4.50	4.50
6. Jens Sorenson rebate cement walk.	5.50	5.50
7. C. Howland rebate cement walk.	3.60	3.60
8. J. P. Cooke & Co., rebate cement walk.	3.00	3.00
9. S. N. Inaly, rebate cement walk.	11.92	11.92

[Signed] R. D. CONNINE,  
C. O. MCCULLOUGH,  
H. PETERSON,  
Finance Committee.

Moved and supported, that the report of the Board of Review be accepted and placed on file. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the Council donate \$25.00 to the G. A. R., for Decoration Day. Ayes—Brink, McCullough, Connine, Amidon and Peterson. Nays—none. Motion declared carried.

Moved and supported, that the bid or Chas. Howland for building cement sidewalks and crosswalks; season of 1906, be accepted. Said walks to be built according to specifications on file at the clerk. Sidewalks to be built for 9¢ per square foot, and crosswalks to be built for 16¢ per foot. Ayes—Brink, McCullough, Connine, Peterson and Amidon. Nays—none. Motion Carried.

Moved and supported, that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.  
H. P. OLSON,  
Village Clerk.

### Frederic Correspondence.

Robert Leng and family have moved from the hotel into the residence owned by J. Smith.

E. Brennan has invested in a home in Frederic. Mr. Brennan bought Mr. Burger's house and lot.

Mrs. J. J. Higgins, who has been very ill, is recovering rapidly under the care of Dr. O'Neil.

Mrs. O'Neil is enjoying a visit with her mother, Mrs. Murray.

Supt. M. L. Inglis of Pinconning spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Inglis of this town.

Pearl Patterson, one of the High School students took an over dose of headache medicine Wednesday, which brought on a severe attack of heart failure. Miss Pearl is better at this writing.

Mrs. Elmer Batterson of Grayling, visited relatives and friends here last Sunday.

Pretty good social last Saturday evening considering the weather.

John Bishop of Waters lost his right hand while working in a lath mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Laaky have bought the John Kilpenaki house where they now live.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Leng have moved into the Brennan house.

Mrs. O'Neil's mother of Richmondville and her friend of Detroit are now visiting here.

Mrs. Ed. Cobb was called to Detroit by the death of her mother.

Mr. Kerry will occupy the Frank Brady house.

Mr. O'Neil will move in the Medes Charron house.

Jim Tobin is tending bar for B. J. Callahan.

### Disastrous Fire in Grayling.

The biggest fire in the history of this village broke out shortly after midnight Saturday night and completely wiped out the best business block of the town. The damage will reach nearly \$65,000. It was only partly insured.

The fire originated from a stove in the drug and grocery store of H. J. Qua, a frame building, and almost before the department could get to the scene the next two buildings, occupied by Carr's meat market, and Cook Bros.' dry goods store, were a mass of flames.

J. M. Brodie's gent's furnishings, a brick structure, was next to go. The flames then leaped to the roof of the opera house and burned rapidly downward, completely wiping it out, together with the Gaylord State Savings bank on the corner, George F. Qua's dry goods and furnishings, adjoining, and the grocery store of S. E. Qua & Son, to the rear.

The Masonic lodge rooms on the third floor of the opera house were also destroyed.

The entire loss is covered by about \$31,500 insurance, pretty well equally divided among the victims.

J. M. Brodie's arm was very severely cut while removing goods. Several men had narrow escapes while trying to cart away dry goods. The bank vault is intact and the only thing left of the opera house block.

## Portage Lake Lots.

I have a few very desirable lots on Portage Lake for sale.

may3-6 J. L. HANNES.

## Notice.

Pursuant to the Village ordinance all persons owning dogs must have them licensed after June 1st. Owners of dogs are requested to call on the Village Clerk to procure license and tags for their dogs. Signed

H. P. OLSON,  
Village Clerk.

The annual encampment of the G. A. R., W. R. C. and S. of V. is to be held at Saginaw, June 13-15, and the Michigan Central railroad has made a rate of only \$2.86 for the round trip. Sale June 12, 13, and 14. Return limit 17th.

### A Mountain of Gold

could not bring as much happiness to Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as did one 25¢ box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, when it completely cured a running sore on her leg, which had tortured her 23 long years. Greatest antiseptic healer of Piles, Wounds, and Sores. 25¢ at L. Fournier's drug store.

### Eggs for Hatching.

After May 10 we can furnish eggs for hatching to local customers at \$1 for 15 eggs from the following breeds—Black Langshans, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks. All high class stock. WOODMERE POULTRY FARM, may3-4 Grayling, Mich.

### Postmaster Robbed.

G. W. Fouts, Postmaster at River-ton, Ia., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter which says: "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to such a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow; when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters; which cured me and have kept well for eleven years." Sure cure for Biliousness, Neuralgia, Weakness and all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder derangements. A wonderful tonic. At L. Fournier's drug store. 50¢.

### Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford,

In Chancery.  
MINNIE M. SHAVER,  
Complainant.

vs.  
WILLIAM A. SHAVER,  
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford in Chancery, at the Village of Grayling in said County, on the sixteenth day of May A. D. 1906.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant William A. Shaver is a resident of the State of Michigan, but is concealed therein. On motion of O. Palmer complainants solicitor it is ordered that the said defendant William A. Shaver cause his appearance to be entered herein, within three months from date of this order and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainants bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainants solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said concealed defendant.

And it is further Ordered, That within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVANCE, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,  
O. PALMER, Circuit Judge.  
Solicitor for Complainant.  
may24-6v

## Iron-Ox

Tablets  
Cure Constipation

If you value your health, don't neglect your bowels. They are the mainspring of your physical energy, the key to your health and strength.

If you are constipated, give the bowels the help they need. Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation—not temporarily, but to stay cured. Give them a fair test, they will prove it.

30 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum packet case. 35 cents at your drug store, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

L. Fournier, Druggist.



The famous McCall Pattern sold in the United States is the only one that makes a pattern. This is on account of their skill, accuracy and speed. McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has been published for 15 years and is the most popular magazine in the world. It contains the latest fashions and is a must for every woman. It is sold for 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern free. Write for it today.

## LOOK HERE!

Andrew Peterson's  
JEWELRY STORE

is the place to bring watch repairing etc. You listen:

40 Years at the Bench

is my experience, and all my work is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

I Found a Thing to do,  
and I did it, and have been doing it ever since, that was, and is making a square deal with square people, and I am still at the same business.

Do You Know

that I have the most complete stock of Jewelry, Cut Glass and Silverware in the city, and fine Chinaware to order.

We Invite

the most thorough investigation and critical inspection and test of superiority on our

Hamilton,

Bail's Official R. R.

Waltham and

Elgin

Movements,

in a Fahy's, Boss, Crown or Crescent case. Twenty or Twenty-five year guarantee.

Bring in your repair work, as repairing is a specialty of mine.

Andrew Peterson.

Glasses  
Fitted...



J. LEAHY,

Expert Optician.

Will again be at Dr Insley's office Monday June 4, will remain three days.

Eye Strain

will cause headache, dizziness, nervousness and indigestion, and can be cured by

Wearing Glasses

specially ground to fit.

Crossed Eyes Straightened.

Difficult cases solicited. Glasses guaranteed to fit.

The  
Elite Glove-Fitting  
Petticoats



FOR SALE BY

Salling,

Hanson & Co,

Grayling, Michigan.

ATLAS SOAP

Absolutely the BEST for Family, Laundry and Toilet Use. SAVE WRAPPERS and get PREMIUMS OF REAL VALUE.

Ask Your Grocer for ATLAS SOAP.

One of our many Premiums.

BUTCHER KNIFE, Best Steel Blade.

50 Wrappers and 8 cents postage.

Send for complete list of Premiums, FREE.

ATLAS SOAP WORKS, SAGINAW, MICH.

1878. 1906.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Our Policy is

to sell you exactly what you want, and you can

BANK ON THE FACT

that anything you buy here is dependable and

exactly as represented.

Ladies Silk Waist at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Ladies Wash Suits at \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Ladies Shirt Waist 75c. to \$2.00.

We also have a complete assortment of

Ladies' and Children's

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

All the latest novelties in Summer Dress

Goods, Laces and Embroideries.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading One Price Store,

A tumble-down, weather-beaten barn is a disgrace to the farm, and there is no excuse for it. It detracts from the value of your holdings and is just so much money thrown away. Your good right hand, a good brush, and

PITKIN'S BARN PAINT

will save you from the reproaches of your neighbors—"a word to the wise is sufficient."

Pitkin's Barn Paint has stood the test of time, is guaranteed for 3 years—AND THE GUARANTEE IS GOOD.

For Sale by

SALLING, HANSON & CO.



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY 31.

### Local and Neighboring News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

B. P. S. Paint at Sorenson.  
Best thing yet, see Sorenson's ad.  
Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.  
Photo Buttons at the Novelty Gallery.  
Paint with B. P. S. Paint.  
J. W. SORENSON.

J. Leahy the optician will soon be here, for dates see ad in this issue.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Nelson, May 24th, a daughter.

The New Russell House will sell meat tickets for 21 meals for \$4.00.

Mrs. Hennessy of Maple Forest is visiting her brother, Hugh Oaks.

Something new for the young men and girls at the Photo Gallery.

Read Sorenson's ad. Then take a look at the paint on your house.

Mr. Oaks is enjoying a visit from his father of Chicago.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich of Frederic were in town Monday.

Don't read Sorenson's ad, unless you want Good Paint.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy, May 26th, a son.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's Drug Store.

Of course you want them, see Sorenson's ad.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

Fine Sterling Souvenir spoons can be had at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

A new Champion mower and rake will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of JOHN JOHNSON.

J. Leahy the optician makes a specialty of fitting children eyes, see him when he comes June 4 to 6.

A. M. Nelson, two miles north east of Grayling, has a good two-year-old Shorthorn, for service. Terms \$1.00.

The Bride's choice now a days is a handsome piece of cut glass, get it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

Call on A. Kraus for all kinds of fishing tackle. He handles none but the best.

By all means, get the best for the money. You'll find it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

Roomer Wanted—Enquire of Mrs. L. D. Tower, opposite Chas. Douglas residence, south of river.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mortensen are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Adelbert Alderton and grandson Charles Frederic of Saginaw, for the week.

If you are subject to headache or in need of glasses, see Leahy the optician when he comes June 4 to 6, as he is prepared to fit any eyes that can be fitted.

Stop just a moment! I want to call your attention to my latest assortment of Souvenir spoons. Call in and see them.

ANDREW PETERSON.

Congratulations are in order for Mr. John Allan Morrison and Miss Mary Elizabeth Walters, who were married at Pontiac, May 23rd. Cards received read, "At Home after July 1st, at Grayling, Michigan."

The Grange Box social at Mr. Benedict's in Beaver Creek last week was a very pleasant and successful event. Everybody danced except Mrs. Shively, who was on crutches, from having driven a nail in her foot.

The Bay City district of the Epworth League meets at Alpena, May 31 and June 1, 2, 3. It is expected that there will be a large attendance from the 17 counties comprising the district.

The game of base ball, yesterday afternoon between the Athletic club and the West Branch club, was the opening game on their new grounds, the score was 25 to 0, in favor of our boys. We think that it would have been better if you had let the other club score a few runs. Why so cruel?

Salesmen Wanted—Three salesmen to introduce our "New Census Illustration Atlas of Michigan." A 1906 publication containing half-tone illustrations, historical and descriptive matter; special index to 3,600 cities, towns, and postoffices. Special new maps. An absolutely new departure. Write for particulars.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. A. J. Stillwell's mother is failing rapidly.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Perry, May 29, a daughter.

FOR SALE—A cook stove. Will sell cheap. MRS. BENKELMAN.

Mrs. Hammond spent Sunday with her daughter in Bay City.

Arthur Fournier left Tuesday morning for a ten days stay in Detroit.

FOR SALE—A good piano, one bed, springs and mattress. Enquire of Mrs. D. Flagg.

Mrs. L. Fournier has been visiting friends and relatives in Detroit for the past two weeks.

Edward Fisher and family, now of Madison, Wis., are visiting the family here, for a few weeks.

C. J. Hathaway, our local optician and jeweler, is in Detroit this week purchasing new stock.

Mabel Redhead and Mabel Crandall are back after a long absence, both are looking better.

Invitations have been received for the wedding of Miss Neva Benson, formerly of this village, now of Owosso.

The Michigan Central is relaying the Mackinaw division with new heavy steel rails between Frederic and Gaylord.

Miss Laura Nelson has returned from Detroit, where she was stenographer, and accepted a position in the bank here.

The reception in honor of Mrs. Benkelman, by the Good Fellowship club was indeed a success and greatly enjoyed by all.

Mr. Brockway's familiar face was seen in town Saturday, as he stopped on his way from Gaylord, where he had been attending court.

Word was received from O. Palmer and wife, that they were in East Aurora, on Saturday. They arrived home Tuesday night.

The members of the Rebecca Lodge are requested to attend the meeting Monday evening, election of officers and other important business.

Souvenir postcard cards are in great demand at present, and the girls wonder why the boys act so curious when ever this subject is discussed.

Mr. F. R. Reid, of the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. was in town Tuesday, collecting specimens of sandy soils, for experiments at the college.

Mr. Park Forbs while driving along Spruce street, Monday, the horse started suddenly and threw him out of the wagon, the wheel passing over his face, injuring him quite badly.

I have added a large fleet of fine steel row boats to my boat livery at Portage Lake, and am prepared to give first class service in that line.

J. J. COLLEN.

The fire alarm last Friday call out the fire department to the Burton House barn, the fire was soon extinguished. Supposed to have caught from a passing train.

Deputy sheriffs Clark and Brown, made a raid on the hobo camp Sunday night and nailed five of the weary willies. A few more such raids as that and the hoboes will give Grayling a wide berth.

The Ladies Union of the Presbyterian church will hold their regular business meeting at the home of Mrs. Sickler, Friday, June 1st, at 2 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present.

Now is the time to buy lots for your summer cottage or for camping purpose at Oak Hill Park, for they are going fast and prices are advancing.

J. J. COLLEN.

The party given by the young people last Friday evening, at the opera house was a success. The music by Mr. Clark and Miss Hadley was fine. Lunch was served next door by Mrs. Schmidt, and all had a very good time.

The boy who saves his money becomes the banker, the merchant, the professional man. The boy who never saves a cent makes the man who "earns his bread by the sweat of his brow," who never owns a home or enjoys the luxuries of life.

General orders have been issued from the Michigan G. A. R. headquarters requesting the posts throughout the state to observe Flag day, June 14, which is the 129th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes.

It is said that the best way to preserve apples in winter is to wrap them in newspapers so as to exclude the air. The exception is made, however, that the newspaper must be one of which the subscription has been paid, else the dampness resulting from what is "dew" may result in spoiling the fruit.

There was quite a little excitement at the school house one morning last week, when it was thought the basement was on fire. Papers had accumulated in the furnace, which were set on fire, but it did not draw well and the smoke poured out of the windows. The children made a hasty exit.

Once upon a time a woman who lived in a town called Grayling, thought herself a sure marksman. It could not truthfully be said of her that she could not hit the broad side of a barn, for in aiming at a cat on the fence, she hit a neighbors house, and the bullet was found on a bed. If you want to know what became of the cat ask Mrs. R. W. Brink.

Read the new ad of the Grayling Mercantile Co.

Our photographer, Mrs. Martin has been visiting in Bay City this week.

A good seven room house on the South Side of the river is offered for sale at a fair price.

CHARLES THOMAS.

FOR SALE—A good 4 room house, and a piece of land. Best location on south side. Will sell together or separate. Enquire of

JOHN H. COOK.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last Sunday, the Memorial service at the Presbyterian church was fairly attended and an appropriate sermon delivered by Rev. Pillsmeier enjoyed by all present.

Decoration Day was cold and dreary but a large audience attended the exercises at the opera house, and at the cemetery. The oration by Rev. Peters was a mastery of effort, filled with patriotic teaching, and has never been excelled in our village.

Mrs. Wagner instituted a lodge of the Royal Neighbors last Thursday evening of 47 members. The Royal Neighbors is a branch of the Modern Woodmen of America. After the installation was over and the ladies were preparing to go home, they were invited down stairs by the Woodmen and were served with ice cream and cake, and entertained right royally.

Acting in the capacity as one of the directors of the state fair. G. G. French of west Branch made a trip last week through the northern counties of the state in the interest of exhibits from this section of Michigan. Everywhere he met with the greatest encouragement, and unless all present indications fail this present year will see the greatest display of farm products and fruits from northern Michigan ever exhibited at the state fair.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, June 3rd.

10.30 a. m. Preaching Subject: Selected.

Sunday School after morning service.

4 p. m., Junior League.

6 p. m., Senior League.

7.30 p. m., Preaching. Subject Selected.

7.30 Thursday evening prayer and praise meeting.

All are welcome.

Don't forget Childrens Day exercises on the evening of June the 10th.

Presbyterian Church.

10.30 a. m. Preaching Subject: "Fruitful or Fruitless." Communion will be observed at this time.

11.45 Sabbath School.

6.30 p. m., C. E. prayer meeting.

7.30 p. m., Evening service, subject: "The Christian's Hope."

7.30 Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting.

You are very cordially invited to be present at all these services.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

May 26, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court at Grayling, Mich., on July 7, 1906, viz:

Homestead entry No. 10,193 of William C. Feldhauser, for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 and SW 1/4 of Sec. 28, Tp. 27 N. R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Edward Feldhauser, of Maple Forest, Mich., Dave Kneith, of Maple Forest, Mich., Ruben S. Babbitt, of Grayling, Mich., Henry Feldhauser, of Grayling Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

may 31-6w

Primary Election.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANSING.

To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Grayling, Michigan.

Sir:—In accordance with the provisions of law, you are hereby notified that at the primary election to be held in this State on June 12, 1906, the nomination of candidates in each of the political parties for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made, there shall also be elected by each political party, delegates to the county convention thereafter to be held by said political party.

You are also notified that on the date above mentioned, the question of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor by direct vote, shall be submitted to the enrolled voters of each political party; also the question of nominating, by direct vote, candidates of the political party indicated and for the office hereafter named.

Political party. Office.

Republican. Representative in Congress.

Republican. Representative in the State Legislature.

In Witness whereof, I have hereto affixed my signature and the Great Seal of the [SEAL] State, at Lansing, this 25th day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred six.

CHARLES S. PIERCE, Deputy Secretary of State.

Ladies of Grayling

get your kitchen supplied with fresh vegetables from the Grayling Market Garden.

For sale now: Lettuce, Radishes, Green Onions, Cabbage and Tomato plants &c.

John H. Cook.

Watch this Space  
For New Ad.  
Next Week!

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,  
The New Store.

Say! Don't Tell Anybody.

But I have just what you want in Rings of all kinds, Watches, Chains, Bracelets and Combs. Your watches and jewelry promptly repaired at reasonable prices.

CAN YOU SEE,

or if you cannot, do you want to see? I cannot make the blind to see, but if it is possible to improve your sight with glasses I can do so satisfactorily as others will testify.

Call and Have Your Eyes Examined Free.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes,  
Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Commodore Teas, Palatine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

C. Hanson's Building. Second Floor.

LADIES HAND BAGS.

We have just received a complete line of Ladies Hand Bags, Skirt Bags, Purses, Card Cases, etc. All colors and shapes, including

WHITE DUCK

for summer use. We cordially invite the Ladies to come in and examine them.

Fournier's Drug Store.

P-A-I-N-T.

B. P. S. Paint is real Paint. It's a paint that's all paint.

All color cards look good,  
All reading matters, reads well.

BUT

what about the paints. B. P. S. Paint, will stand investigation.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

The Style is Correct.



CLOTHING

The Quality is Right.  
The Price is Fair.

That and more can be said of our Clothing. One thing we will not do is to buy Clothing that bears the slightest suspicion of unreliability either in material or work. If we make a mistake, our customers will not pay the penalty. In the spring a young Man's fancy lightly turn to thoughts of

CLOTHES.

If you have not already selected your suit or top coat, you had better come in and see what we have to offer. Nothing can compare with the line we are showing.

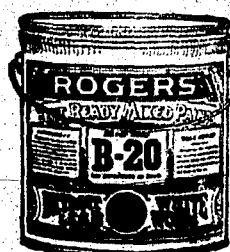
OXFORDS

for men, women and children. Oxfords are strictly "it" for this summer. Come to headquarters, if you would like to see a line that comprises all the latest shapes. Ladies Oxfords \$1.00, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Ladies White Canvas Oxford \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. We are showing a very natty line of W. L. Douglass Oxfords, which will stand your most critical inspection.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

THE PEOPLES STORE.

Rogers Paints



are smooth spreaders, elegant to look at, and long-lived; and they go the farthest. Therefore, it is a matter of simple prudence to use them.

Made by Detroit White Lead Works

Sold by

A. KRAUS, Grayling, Mich.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.  
THE  
Central Drug Store  
N. R. OLSON  
PROPRIETOR  
"The Best Drugs."

It pays to buy,

Fishing Tackle

FIT FOR FISHING.

New Stock—Everything of the Best—Come in and Look it Over.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYSON, ILLINOIS.

## MEDALS NOT OUT YET.

### HEROES STILL WAIT FOR CARNEGIE DECORATIONS.

Secretary Says Dies Are Being Made, but that He Has Never Seen Them—Wealthy Men in Cleveland Suburb Pay Small Taxes.

Although over two years have elapsed since Andrew Carnegie founded the Carnegie foundation which bears his name, and the commission, after investigation, has awarded medals to forty-seven heroes whom it has discovered, some of whom have also received gifts of money from the \$500,000 fund set aside by Mr. Carnegie, no hero medals have yet been given out. The commission has been going ahead making announcements of new awards, and the name of Carnegie has been heralded all over the world as that of the giver of recognition to those who have performed brave deeds, but the performers of those deeds, alas! are still straining their eyes for a first sight of the tributes which have been promised. Secretary F. M. Wilcox, who supervises the work of the commission, says that the dies for striking the medals are being prepared, but admits he never has seen them.

### ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

#### Progress of Clubs in Race for Base Ball Pennants.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	
New York	25 12 St. Louis
Chicago	22 13 Cincinnati
Pittsburgh	21 14 Boston
Philadelphia	23 17 Brooklyn

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia	23 10 St. Louis
Cleveland	20 10 Chicago
New York	19 13 Washington
Detroit	19 16 Boston

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus	22 10 Kansas City
Toledo	20 14 Louisville
Milwaukee	19 14 St. Paul
Minneapolis	17 14 Indianapolis

#### WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha	15 7 Denver
St. Louis	13 11 Lincoln
Siox City	13 10 Pueblo

### WEALTHY PAY TAX ON LITTLE.

#### Assessor Finds Small Cleveland Suburb Home of Millionaires.

In Brainthorn, a Cleveland suburb, where only sixty-five persons, all millionaires, own property, the assessor found only \$18,000 worth of personalty to tax. There is not a resident worth less than \$1,000,000, and even one is interested in Cleveland's largest concerns. Among the collection of articles in the village is a \$2 watch owned by Abraham Garfield; a \$5 carriage, a \$8 watch and a \$10 piano owned by A. S. Ingalls; three \$25 watches owned by P. N. Sanford, and three \$25 horses owned by Charles H. Coit. Only four persons in the village have money invested in stocks or otherwise, say they say. Millionaire L. E. Holden was found to have personal property worth \$230,000. He owns a newspaper, silver mines and a \$2,000,000 hotel.

### Flagman Killed in Collision.

One man was killed and five injured in a head-on collision between a light engine and a freight train on the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad near West Monroeville, Pa. The dead man was W. A. Seaton, flagman, 28 years old, of Pittsburgh.

### Oldest Editor Is Dead.

Col. W. P. Switzer, aged 87, the oldest editor in the United States, died in Columbia, Mo. He established the Columbia Statesman in 1841 and was its editor until two years ago.

### Mutilated Body in River.

The discovery in the North river, off West Ninety-sixth street, New York, of the head and trunk of a man's body leads the police to believe that they have a murder mystery on their hands.

### Wiggins Again Accused of Murder.

At the supreme court of the Royal Academy of the United States in session at Old Point, Va., Howard C. Wiggins was again charged with the murder of the entire list of officers was rejected.

### New Saloon Law Causes Suicide.

The new saloon license act caused Perry Little, a saloonkeeper, to commit suicide in Hamilton, Ohio. He has been drinking ever since the Legislature passed the law.

### Falling Wall Buried Workmen.

Italian workmen buried in New York by the fall of a brick wall weakened by a quicksand foundation, one being killed and six injured.

### Haunted Man Is Killed.

Having been haunted for three years by the face of the man he killed by mistake, Archibald Duff of Clarion, Pa., was killed in the same way as his victim was.

### Five Killed by Lightning.

Five spectators were killed and twenty-five injured by lightning at a baseball game near Mobile, Ala.

### Insane Man Threatens President.

Following allegations that he had threatened violence to the President, Robert P. Lewis, an Hawaiian, was arrested in Washington on suspicion that his mind was affected, and he was sent to St. Elizabeth's asylum for the insane.

### Burned in Gas Explosion.

Nine men were burned, two of them seriously, by a gas explosion in the mine of the Brannell Gas Coal Company near Bentleyville, Pa. Crawford Lindsey, the mine boss, and James Muckewany, the fire boss, is feared, will lose their sight.

### Man Missing Since Fire.

The main buildings of the Union Fiber Company were destroyed by fire in Wisconsin, Minn. Three men were in the buildings, and as only two have been accounted for there is a possibility that the third, whose name could not be learned, lost his life.

### Earth Shaken in China.

Mail reports from the Orient state that an earthquake causing great loss of life and considerable damage to property occurred early in May at Unkai and vicinity, in Mongolia. The Pekin Times reports that a chasm several feet wide was caused by the quake.

## BILL STARKS STEEL COMPANY.

### Eight-Hour Law Would Rob It of Government Work.

A. C. Hayden, representing the Carnegie Steel Company, opposed the eight-hour bill before the House committee on labor. He said the enactment of the measure would drive from the field every large institution taking government contracts. He said also that it would turn over the manufacture of the supplies of the government to the small contractor and would increase the cost of the same to the government from 12 1/2 to 25 per cent. The Carnegie company, he said, once made the experiment of changing its factory method from two shifts of men working twelve hours each to three shifts working eight hours. The result was that the product of that factory decreased 20 per cent. Another objection to the bill was that if a laborer should work one or two minutes overtime and the government inspector should see him and report the case, the employer would be subject to the penalty provided for violating the law, although he might be innocent of any design to do so. More than this, he said, the bill was so drawn that it made the inspector the final arbiter; the courts could not go back of the report of the inspector.

### THIRTY HURT IN WRECK.

#### Two Trolley Coaches on Interurban Collide Near Lafayette, Ind.

Thirty persons were injured in a head-on collision of trains on the interurban road between Lafayette, Ind., and the soldiers' home. Those hurt were chiefly veterans, and owing to their advanced years it is feared the shock will prove fatal to many. The soldiers had been visiting the old battleground near there and recalling old memories. The car had started on its return to the home and the interurban thought the track was clear for a fast run. The car was going at a rapid rate when another car was seen coming from the opposite direction. The motor men of both cars realized the danger and reversed the levers. The speed, however, was too great and the cars crashed into each other, burying the victims beneath a pile of wreckage. Those who escaped harm at once went to the rescue of the victims, and they were soon removed.

### CHINESE KILLED BY THOUSANDS.

#### Victoria Gets Details of Recent Flood-Fire Adds to Disaster.

The steamer Teucer, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Japan and China, brought further advice regarding the disastrous floods of the Hailuogang in China. At all the valleys along the coast the river were inundated, homes swept away by hundreds and thousands of men and animals drowned. At Hsingtang the inundated buildings took fire and the greater part of the walled city was destroyed. This news was telegraphed by the Japanese consul at Hsingtang, who says that although an immense loss of life occurred among the Chinese none of his nationality was lost. The Hsingtang Steamship Company's steamers were still running, but could not get passengers or cargo. It is feared that the destruction of the rice crop in the flooded areas will cause an extensive famine.

### NIAGARA FALLS BILL VETOED.

#### Governor Higgins Sees Danger in the Working of the Measure.

Gov. Higgins of New York vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature to regulate the amount of water which may be taken from the Niagara river for power purposes. In his veto memorandum the Governor points out that the bill "provides that the rights of existing corporations shall be limited and restricted to take from the river a quantity of water equal to the quantity which said corporations can by virtue of their present rights draw under their present charters." This provision, says the Governor, "either is meaningless as being only declaratory of the present law or else it doubles the quantity of water which such corporations may lawfully use."

### ALASKA TOWN BURNED.

#### Business District of Fairbanks Is Destroyed by Fire.

The business section of the town of Fairbanks, Alaska, was destroyed by a fire which started in the Fairbanks building, a three-story frame structure, Tuesday afternoon. It is feared that the food supply of the town has been destroyed and great suffering may follow. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. It is announced that the business interests of the town already are planning to rebuild. No lives were lost.

### Suicide Is Called Murder.

A man who commits suicide is guilty of murder; a man who attempts suicide is guilty of assault with intent to murder. Judge Henry C. Peabody, in the Superior Court at Portland, Me., gave this decision, and sentenced James May of Westbrook to eleven months imprisonment in the county jail for attempting to commit suicide.

### No Receiver for Zion.

The first decisive legal victory in the fight between the warring factions of Zion went to the adherents of John Alexander Dowie Tuesday in the District Court. Judge Landis declared his investigators found no evidence of misappropriation of funds, that the assets exceeded all liabilities, and that no receiver will be appointed.

### Cats Off Ohio Court Messengers.

Ohio judges will have to be their own messengers hereafter. Joseph T. Tracy, chief of the bureau of uniform accounting, says that the department has decided to instruct all messengers to regard defendants from county funds for court messengers as illegal and so report them.

### Ohio Moves Against Standard.

A campaign to oust the Standard Oil Company from Ohio has been begun by Attorney General Wade Ellis, who has ordered suit against the company and the constituent companies disbanded. Criminal suits will follow.

### \$350,000 Fire in Ogden.

A fire Tuesday in Ogden, Utah, destroyed half a block of business houses on Washington avenue, entailing a loss of about \$350,000. Insurance is about \$175,000.

### Returns Verdict of Suicide.

A verdict of suicide was returned in the case of Charles L. Spier of New York, confidential agent of H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, who was reported to have been killed by a burglar.

### Leaves Estate to Negro.

Major R. G. Thomas, the famous thoroughbred horse breeder of Lexington, Ky., who died last week, left his entire estate of \$50,000 to negroes, excepting \$5,000.

### Morgan Forming Coal Combine.

J. Pierpont Morgan, anticipating the operations of the railroad rate law, is reported to be engaged in forming a giant combine of coal mining companies.

### Stiffs Overboard in Korea.

The correspondent at Tokyo of the London Daily Telegraph says that consequent on a petty dispute over the

## ception of Jacob Schiff, the American banker, the Japanese government has issued a regulation forbidding the Korean Imperial household to entertain foreign guests without first consulting the Japanese resident general.

### REVOLT IN ISLE OF PINES.

#### Land Owners Say United States Must Control or Trouble Will Follow.

According to a statement by S. H. Percy, a large land owner in the Isle of Pines, a revolt against Cuban authority in that island will occur in the near future unless the United States resumes control over it. Mr. Percy and his brother, J. L. Percy, called at the White House in Washington the other day, but they were referred to Secretary Root. Mr. Percy declared that he did not come to Washington to threaten the President with a revolution in the hundreds of American lives would be endangered, but simply to tell him the facts. He said that Americans now own nine-tenths of the property in the island, which they purchased solely on the assurance of President McKinley and the War Department that the island was American soil. Conditions, he says, however, were at a critical stage, and the majority of the Americans have stated that they will stand their opposition longer. Mr. Percy said that these American citizens have received many offers of aid from the United States in case of a revolt.

### FLAGS ON MAIL BOXES.

#### Order Which Will Greatly Facilitate Work of Postmen.

The fourth assistant postmaster general has issued an order providing that after July 1, next, delivery carriers, when making their trips will visit and examine only those mail boxes which have mail for delivery and those on which signals are displayed to indicate that there is mail for dispatch. Those patrons who now are maintaining mail boxes on which there are no signals will be required to procure some sort of device which will serve as a signal to the carriers. By this new arrangement it is expected the delivery and collection of mail along the rural routes will be greatly facilitated.

### BATTLE IN WARSAW BANK.

#### Band of "Reds" Tried to Hold Up Bank of Savings.

A brief but bloody encounter took place at the Industrial Savings bank in Warsaw, Russia, Poland, which was attacked by a band of anarchists. The latter, with revolvers in their hands, ordered the clerks and customers present to hold up their hands. The chief clerk promptly drew a revolver and fired at the intruders. This was the signal for a brisk fusillade, during which two of the customers were killed and two customers, five clerks and one of the anarchists were wounded. The anarchists then escaped, carrying off their wounded comrade.

### 1,000 MEN OUT OF WORK.

#### Fire Causes Damage to Gas Plant of Island Steel Company.

Nearly 1,000 men were thrown out of work as the result of the fire at the Island Steel Company at Indiana Harbor, Ind. The fire started in the gas plant. It spread so rapidly that to save the steel works it was necessary to close the entire gas plant. The cutting off of the gas necessitated the closing down of parts of the mill. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

### WOMAN GETS ODD CONTRACT.

#### Only Member of Her Sex to Get Big Government Contract.

Mrs. Mary B. Lydick of Harrington, Neb., is so far as known, the only woman businesswoman in the United States. Mrs. Lydick has just received a contract from the War Department at Washington, D. C., to make harnesses and parts of harnesses for the western army. Mrs. Lydick believes that the contract comes as a compliment from President Roosevelt.

### Gallows for a Woman.

The Missouri Supreme Court has upheld the death sentence of Frank H. H. Myers and Mrs. Aggie Myers, convicted of murdering the woman's husband, Clarence Myers, at Kansas City. It set June 29 as the date of execution. Hettman and Mrs. Myers deliberately planned to get Myers out of the way so they could marry.

### 23 Are Indicted for Lynching.

Twenty-three indictments, charging manslaughter against as many alleged members of the mob which lured and burned three negroes, Fred Cook, Horace Duncan and Will Allen, in Springfield, Mo., on the night of April 14, were returned by the grand jury. The names of the accused men have not been divulged.

### Indicted in Bridge Scandal.

The Allen county grand jury in Lima, Ohio, returned thirty-four indictments twenty of which are against bridge company agents and county officials. The entire board of commissioners of three years ago—T. C. Burns, George Kanaw and Albert Heffner—also are indicted.

### Bad Eggs for Minister.

Following a shower of spoiled eggs, which drove him from the pulpit at Leno, Tenn., the Rev. George Porter was pursued for more than a mile by members of the congregation and literally covered with broken eggs because he declared the Bible a dead letter.

### Decides Beets Vegetables.

The board of general appraisers at New York has overruled a claim by the Marine Sugar Company of Marine City, Mich., and decided that sugar beets are dutiable under the Dingley tariff law as "vegetables in their natural state," with an assessment at the rate of 25 per cent.

### Father Checks a Mob.

Spurred by the memory of his bitter regret when his wagon ran over and killed a child, John McCormack of Brooklyn, N. Y., checked a mob, led by his wife, which sought the life of the motherman of a car which had killed his little son.

### May Tidal Insurance Scandal.

A scandal has developed in the interstate commerce commission investigation into the relations of Pennsylvania railroads and coal companies that promises to rival the results of the life insurance investigation.

### Wind and Lightning Claim Victims.

Seven lives were lost through violent wind, rain and electrical storms which prevailed in various parts of Texas. Great damage was done to wheat, oats, cotton and corn crops by wind, rain and hail.

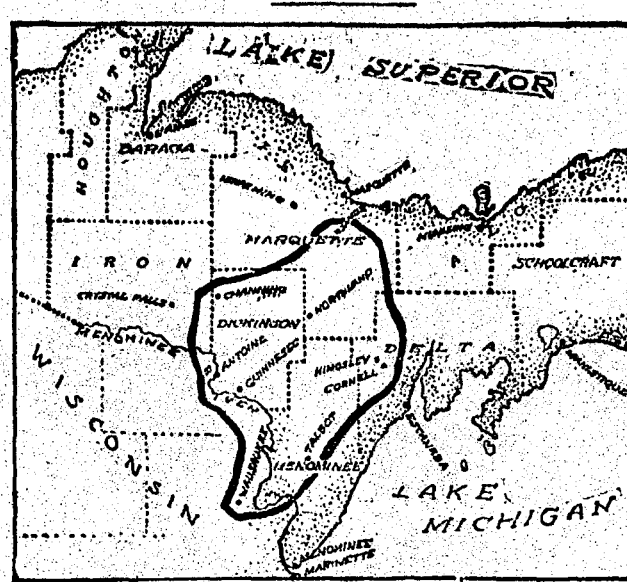
### Presbyterian Bodies Unite.

Union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches was completed by the formal declaration in the general assemblies of the two bodies at Des Moines, Iowa, and Decatur, Ill.

### Kentucky Has a Bad Drought.

Many thousands of dollars in damage is being done the crops in western Kentucky by the continued drought. It is more than a month since rain fell.

## MAP SHOWING DISTRICT DEVASTATED BY FOREST FIRES.



TERRITORY INCLOSED BY HEAVY LINE HAS BEEN BURNED OVER.

### HOLD SCHOOL IN TENTS.

#### Little San Francisco Refugees Pursue Their Studies in the Park.

San Francisco's summer vacation school opened Monday in Golden Gate Park. The militia, at the request of the school board, has supplied seventeen tents to accommodate the little refugees. These are scattered over the park, and some time was taken in getting the various grades classified and located. The school opened with 600 pupils, and it is expected that at least 1,500 soon will be in attendance.

### STOESSEL REPORTED DOOMED.

#### General and Admiral May Be Killed for Surrender to Japan.

It is rumored that the Russian military court which has been investigating the surrender of Port Arthur and the battle of the Sea of Japan has condemned to death Lieutenant General Stoessel, who commanded the Russian forces at Port Arthur, and Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, who commanded one of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadrons and who surrendered during the battle to the Japanese.

### GEN. STOESSEL.

#### from St. Petersburg that General Stoessel has been condemned to die for surrendering Port Arthur.

Stoessel will probably be sent to some obscure station in Russia, and after he has dropped from public notice the announcement will come that he has been found dead. He is a doomed man and will be killed in some way by the Russian government.

### AMERICAN OFFICIAL SLAIN.

#### Vice Consul at Batoum Is Victim of Russian Assassins.

W. H. Stuart, the American vice consul at Batoum, Russia, was shot and killed at his country place. The assassin escaped. Mr. Stuart was a British subject and one of the largest ship brokers and exporters of Batoum. During the revolutionary troubles of last fall his life was many times threatened by longshoremen. At Christmas a delegation visited Mr. Stuart's office and practically compelled him to give up \$1,500 under the guise of a holiday gratuity for dock laborers. Information is that Mr. Stuart was killed as a result of revolutionary movements in that far-off portion of the Russian empire.

### Batoum Is Situated on the east shore of the Black sea and contains in the neighborhood of 20,000 population.

The city has long been known as a hotbed of opposition to the government of the czar. It was in that port that the battleship Kniaz Potemkin started to find a haven after its crew had mutinied and slain its officers at Odessa.

### So far as known in the capital, Mr. Stuart had not been involved in any trouble at Batoum.

While anarchists and revolutionaries secretly and openly propagated their ideas in the city, however, he maintained friendly relations with the Russian government officials. This may have angered the enemies of the government and brought about the assassination.

### A serious aspect has arisen over the affair.

Russia is not most friendly toward the United States, and it is declared, does not stand ready to make reparation in the event it is found the government officials at Batoum failed to give Mr. Stuart proper protection or in any way connived at his death. It is pointed out that Batoum has been in a state of great unrest ever since the revolutionaries began to spread their propaganda throughout southern Russia. The officials are confident that this movement is responsible for the murder.

### All Night Bank Starts Well.

Within the first twenty-four hours after the opening of the new Night and Day bank at Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York, about \$1,000,000 had been deposited.

### Planning Religious Instruction.

The movement for so arranging the public school program as to leave a part of Wednesday afternoon free for religious instruction, which was started by the interchurch conference, is being pushed by group of Catholics, Jews and Protestants at New York, who held a meeting Monday night. It is proposed that the children be allowed to leave school at that time and go to their respective churches for systematic study. This appears to be a platform on which members of all churches can stand.

### Torrey Adopts Philadelphia.

During the farewell services conducted by Messrs. Torrey and Alexander, marking the end of their three months' residence in the city of Philadelphia, Dr. Torrey announced that Philadelphia was hereafter to be his home. This was greeted by a tremendous cheer from the great audience that filled the Second regiment armory. In summing up the result of the mission, Secretary Cass said that the number of converts was near 7,000, although the number who had already asked to be baptized in some church was about 4,000. Dr. Torrey expressed his under 4,000. He felt that he had quickened the religious pulse of the city.

### STOESSEL REPORTED DOOMED.

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It is rumored that the Russian military court which has been investigating the surrender of Port Arthur and the battle of the Sea of Japan has condemned to death Lieutenant General Stoessel, who commanded the Russian forces at Port Arthur, and Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, who commanded one of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadrons and who surrendered during the battle to the Japanese.

### David Bonowitz, of Columbus, Ohio, who was formerly a Captain in the Russian army and took part in the Balkan campaign, said regarding the story

### Half a dozen bills to which no objection was made were passed Wednesday, after which the Senate devoted the remainder of the day to the immigration bill, consisting of a series of amendments to the existing law designed to bring about a better distribution of the immigrants throughout the country.

After long discussion the bill was passed. Republican and Democratic leaders clashed in the House, clearly defining the issues of the next campaign. The framework began the session opening, were considered, mandating a roll call on the motion to go into executive session for further consideration of the diplomatic and consular service bill. This failed to get Charles B. Landis of Indiana made a "stand-pat" speech on the tariff, and Mr. Williams replied to him. Mr. Longworth spoke, advocating the ownership by the government of the legations abroad.

### The Senate Thursday passed the bill relieving denatured alcohol from the internal revenue tax and began work on the agricultural appropriation bill, which was under discussion when adjournment was taken.

The session of the House was given over to oratory, the speakers being two leaders of opposite schools of politics, Representative Charles A. Towne of New York and Representative John Datto of Pennsylvania. Although the diplomatic and consular bill was before the House, nothing of a legislative character was accomplished.

### The Senate Friday passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying \$7,800,000 without a word of debate, which it is an amendment to the Beveridge bill providing for an inspection of fresh meats intended for domestic consumption.

Senator McCumber, charging fraud on the part of the grain inspectors at Minneapolis, sought to have national inspection established, but failed. A bill authorizing the government of the Philippines to change the weight of measures of capacity in the peso to correspond with the rise in the price of silver was passed. Senator Clapp introduced a bill to remove the restrictions on the alienation of lands of the five civilized tribes of Indians. The so-called canal bill was made the unfinished business. In the House the question of veracity was raised between Mr. Cooper (Wis.) and Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) during the debate over the bill.

The rule disallowing to the Senate amendments on bills finally was adopted, twenty-five Republicans voting with the Democrats against it. The remainder of the day was devoted to pension legislation, 215 private bills being passed.

### The Senate was not in session Saturday.

Under general debate, the House having met at 11 o'clock for the further consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by Mr. Rucker (Mo.) on his publicity bill, Samuel W. Smith (Mich.) in favor of a postal telegraph, Mr. Egan (Ila.) on railroad rate legislation, Mr. Perkins (N. Y.) on the benefits of civil service, Mr. Murphy (Mo.) on statehood and Mr. Rhodes (Miss.) on giving the provisional militia of Missouri a pensionable status. The House, after making a few amendments to the bill, adjourned until noon on Monday.

### In the National Capital.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana will introduce a bill for stringent federal regulation of meat business.

House Democrats, led by Williams of Mississippi, made a pretty but unsuccessful filibuster fight on negro bill.

Pennsylvania railroads paid rebates to coal shippers, was testimony given before interstate commerce commission.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Bernard S. Rodey of New Mexico as United States district judge.

### The construction of a lock level type of canal at Panama is to go on; Congress is not expected to decide at this session.

Eki Hiko, in charge of Japanese affairs in Washington, has announced the arrival of Viscount Aoki, the new ambassador, has started for Japan.

Speaker Cannon is to be nominated on the floor of the House of Representatives for President of the United States. The nominating speech probably will be made by Representative Boutwell of Chicago and will contest the statement frequently repeated that "Uncle Joe" is too old to be President.

Commissioner Garfield offered proof that railroads granted all trust secret rates, and the railway pool is reduced.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill has been reported to the Senate. It carries \$29,755,211, an increase of \$45,721 over the amount voted in the House. The largest item of increase is \$100,000 for collecting the internal revenue.

Practical agreement has been reached by the conference committee on a statehood bill. The next step is to provide that a referendum be taken separately in Arizona and New Mexico as to whether the people to decide whether or not they wish to come into the Union as one State.

# CONGRESS

In the Senate Monday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed within three hours from its first reading. It carries appropriations aggregating \$29,755,211, an increase of \$45,721 over the amount reported to the Senate. A number of unimportant measures were passed. Notwithstanding that the leader of the minority, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, insisted upon the presence of a quorum throughout the day, delaying as much as he could the orderly procedure of legislation, the House passed twenty-two bills, six Senate and sixteen House measures. Among the bills passed was one to amend section 1211 of act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900.

### For an hour or more Tuesday the House of Representatives could not decide whether to go into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular bill or to follow the lead of Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts and take up the immigration bill. Assisted by Mr. Williams, Mr. Gardner led a mild filibuster against taking up the consular bill. The Republicans, however, had a quorum of the House present, and eventually the consular bill was taken up and general debate begun. The Senate devoted the greater part of the day to the immigration bill, but before it was taken up Senator McCumber made a personal statement contradicting an article printed in a New York paper to the effect that the railroad rate bill had been so amended at his instance as to render it ineffective. A resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to consider the course to be pursued in the case of Senator Burton was adopted.

Half a dozen bills to which no objection was made were passed Wednesday, after which the Senate devoted the remainder of the day to the immigration bill, consisting of a series of amendments to the existing law designed to bring about a better distribution of the immigrants throughout the country. After long discussion the bill was passed. Republican and Democratic leaders clashed in the House, clearly defining the issues of the next campaign. The framework began the session opening, were considered, mandating a roll call on the motion to go into executive session for further consideration of the diplomatic and consular service bill. This failed to get Charles B. Landis of Indiana made a "stand-pat" speech on the tariff, and Mr. Williams replied to him. Mr. Longworth spoke,



# Michigan State News

## MODEL TOWN IS PLANNED.

Sticky Fly Paper Company of Grand Rapids to Erect Factories.

Plans which embrace not only the erection of a handsome new set of factory buildings, but also the beautifying of the grounds by extensive landscape gardening and the establishment of what practically amounts to a model town, are being considered by P. & W. Thum, the sticky fly paper company in Grand Rapids. The site of the proposed addition to the city is just north of the Lake Shore tracks, on the west side, and the tract of land already purchased embraces thirty acres. The plans for the factory itself include several handsome brick buildings of uniform finish and the appointments will be of the very latest in factory construction. But what will remove the establishment of the new plant from plain business is the plan for the care of the employees, which is now being worked out. In erecting the factory rooms will be included to be used as rest and recreation rooms, there will be a cafe where the employees will be served with warm lunches at cost to avoid the indigestion-bringing cold lunch.

## GALESBURG ALL TORN UP.

Rubber House, in Hands of School-masters, Niles in Horrible State. The village of Galesburg is greatly excited over a wholesale whipping. Miss Elsie Dorr, a teacher in the sixth and seventh grades, detained several pupils after the regular hour, and when the boys refused to obey her orders she is said to have punished them with a piece of rubber hose. The boys were dismissed, but on the way from the building two of them in indecent talk and they were called back and are reported to have been given a second whipping. One boy, Oscar Thomas, is said to have exhibited his back, covered with black and blue marks, at home, which aroused his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Thomas. Mrs. Thomas went to the home of Miss Dorr and is charged with having torn her clothing and scratched her face. The school board is investigating teacher and patrons.

## FARMER HAS SECRET ENEMY.

Sends Threatening Letters and Attempts to Burn Barn.

The timely discovery of an alleged attempt at arson, and the receipt of "black hand" letters by George Hallock, Jr., of Clio township, is the sensation of the northern part of St. Clair county. A few days ago Mr. Hallock received the following letter: "You are a good farmer, but you are a bad neighbor. You will never prosper around here. The note was at first thought to be a hoax, but was followed up by an attempt to burn the man's farm buildings. The officers are working on the case, but so far are totally in the dark as to a clue. Hallock not having a known enemy in the community.

## POPULATION IS INCREASING.

Stork Makes More Visits than Grim Reaper in Michigan.

The death rate in Michigan during April was low, while the birth rate was high, and still the births exceed the number of deaths and the population of the State is increasing. The Secretary of State reports 3,577 deaths, and 4,229 births for the month. Nine hundred and eighty-four deaths were of persons 65 years of age and over. There was some increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, measles, influenza and violence. One death from smallpox is reported.

## CALF WEARS COAT OF WOOL.

Allegan County Boyline Has Sheep's Head and Tail.

Thomas Garton, an Allegan county farmer living near Chesley, has a remarkable freak of nature in the shape of a calf which has over its body about the knees a thick coat of wool, exactly like that of sheep, black as coal. It has a sheep's nose and tail, but in other respects resembles a calf. The calf is of Holstein-Jersey parentage, is six weeks old, healthy and strong.

## FRESHMEN DUCK THE SOPHOM.

In Great Ann Arbor Tug of War Sixty Take Lay Plunge.

The great class contests are now on between Michigan freshmen and sophomores. The tug of war across the Huron river was won by the freshmen. Sixty sophomores were ducked under the water before 10,000 spectators. The freshmen also won the sack contest. At night they paraded jubilantly through the streets of Ann Arbor.

## EXPLOSION IN A WAY CAR.

Flames Reached Caboose and Caboose Was Wrecked.

The Flint fire was called out to extinguish a blaze in a caboose in the Grand Trunk yards. Just before the department arrived some railroad explosives that were stored in the caboose exploded and tore a hole in one side of the car. The trainmen got out in advance of the explosion and no one was injured.

## Dies Beside Brother's Coffin.

Mrs. James Cluffman of Morris dropped dead beside the casket into which the body of her brother, Charles Albright, was being placed in Flint.

## Girl Killed by Train.

While a party of girls, employed at Riverside Coating mills in Kalamazoo, were on their way to the home of a sick companion, Miss Osie Bailey, to spend the noon hour and leave some money they had collected for the sick girl, Katie Volinski, one of the crowd, was run down and killed by a Michigan Central fast passenger train.

## Wealthy Lumberman Is Dead.

Grover M. Antrim, a wealthy lumberman of Grand Rapids, is dead in Pasadena, Cal. He was 35 years old.

## Girl Drinks Poison.

May, the 16-year-old daughter of L. Wright of Detroit, who has been the guest of her aunt in Kingston for the past month, drank carbonic acid, which had been left on a stand in her room, and died before a doctor could reach the house.

## Sing Changes His Mind.

Declaring that he wanted to die, Leo Sing, a Chinese laundryman, ended with a down the street and plunged into the river. Then he changed his mind and clung to the South street bridge until rescued.

## INDIANS CLAIM THE ISLES.

Three in St. Clair River May Be Property of Chippewas.

Louis Sands, chief of the Chippewa Indians on Walpole Island, is authority for the statement that the Indians own Russell's, Dixon and Hansen's islands in St. Clair river. He claims to have proof that the islands were the property of the Indians by a deed from the British government. Chief Sands says that the agreement was made with the Indians in the year 1823 and that he has in his possession certain documents which prove the claims of his tribe to the ownership of the islands. When the new boundary between the United States and Canada was decided on the islands were transferred to the States by the British government. According to Chief Sands, the ownership of the islands was not considered at that time and the Indians lost their title to them because the officials in making the transfer did not notify the American authorities of the vested rights of the Indians. Chief Sands has been in Windsor to engage Solomon White to take up the claims of the Indians and ascertain whether the American or Canadian government can be held liable for the value of the islands. The three islands claimed by the Indians lie in the St. Clair river and are considered quite valuable. They are small islands and are used as summer resorts.

## PAROLE FOR IONIA PRISONER.

Thomas P. McGarry, Once Prominent Attorney, Released from Prison.

Thomas P. McGarry, a former prominent attorney of Grand Rapids, who, with Lant K. Salisbury, served a prison sentence as the result of the Lake Michigan water scandal in Grand Rapids and the resultant wholesale indictments, was paroled from Ionia prison by Gov. Warner. McGarry was convicted of bribery and sentenced in June, 1904, to a four year term at Ionia. He was living in Florida when arrested and had prominent connections in the lumber business in that State.

## BIG MERGER IN COPPER.

Plan Proposed at Calumet Includes Four Big Mines.

Official announcement of a plan to consolidate Calumet and Pittsburg, Lake Superior and Pittsburg, Michigan and Pittsburg, and Duluth Mining companies was made the other day from main offices in Calumet. It is planned to organize a new corporation under Minnesota laws with \$2,000,000 capital. The consolidation of the four mines, which are located at Bisbee, Ariz., will result in the formation of one of the largest copper properties in the world.

## KIDNAP AND DETAIN GROOM.

"Frat" Members at Ann Arbor Have Couple for Many Hours.

The wedding festivities of E. Vaughn, son of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Laura Hanson of Ann Arbor were interrupted just after the conclusion of the ceremony in the Episcopal church in the university city, when members of the Sigma Nu fraternity kidnapped the groom. All the time the reception was in progress Mr. Jones was held a captive, and he was not returned to his bride until midnight.

## RAFT CAPTIZES; BOYS DROWN.

Scott Shepherd and Companion Lose Lives at South Haven.

By the capsizing of a raft in the Black river, South Haven, Scott Shepherd, 19 years old, and a former resident of Chicago, and Clarence Coleman of Kalamazoo, were drowned. The boys were members of a family picnic party up the river. The raft capsized in shallow water, but the boys were drowned before help reached them. Shepherd was a son of Edwin S. Shepherd, who now resides in South Haven.

## WILD BULL TERROR.

Escaped as Calf and Grows to Monstrous Size in Woods.

Monmouth county is being terrorized by a wild bull. The animal escaped as a calf a couple of years ago and has since roamed wild in the woods. In some unknown way it subsists during the winters and has grown to immense size. The fierce creature is causing great damage among the farms and no one has been able to catch or kill it.

## Brief State Happenings.

Efforts are being made by the Commercial Union of Detroit to secure a large plant for the manufacture of cigar boxes.

Over citizens are considering the proposition of establishing a night factory, to employ twenty-five hands, in that town.

The Tannan Mining Company has decided to erect a sawmill at Dollar Bay to replace that destroyed by fire some years ago.

At Oronoso, the large furniture factory of the Essex Manufacturing Company and the plant of the Lake Ice Company were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Barney Hill is building cedar camps two miles south of Lake Nottaw in Presque Isle county. He will employ a number of men and cut cedar during the summer.

H. Heidtger, who has been with the Muskegon Savings bank for a number of years, is at the head of a company which expects to establish a new savings bank in the city.

Reports from all sections of Oseana county, the second largest peach producer in the State, say that the recent heavy frost killed at least one-third of the crop.

Mrs. Sewell Only, aged about 50 years, living about two miles south of Caro, on the east side of the river, committed suicide by hanging herself in the barn. Long continued domestic troubles are said to be the cause.

The O. C. Lumber company's sawmill at Sturgeon Mill, Dickinson county, is in commission for the season. About seventy-five men are employed at the mill at present. The daily output will average 40,000 feet of lumber, 10,000 bair and 70,000 shingles.

Last winter Charles Woods of West Branch put in 4,000,000 feet of hemlock logs near St. Ignace for F. T. Woodworth & Co. of Bay City. These logs are to be made up into a raft and towed to Bay City, where they will be converted into lumber at the Campbell-Brown Lumber Co.'s mill.

A mouse recently broke a four-inch water main at the Memorial cemetery and flooded the vicinity, besides entailing an expense of about \$50 upon the city.

Tearing nearly all the clothing from her body and scraping off the flesh from her arms, nearly to the bone, an automobile dragged Miss Frances Stearns, a waitress, in Bay City.

The Seaboard local mine, owned by Thomas P. Whitlitt, of Saginaw, has been sold to a company in Detroit and Chicago capitalists. H. W. Campbell, of Detroit, representing the purchasers, has secured leases on 430 acres of coal land. It is said that within a short time 300 men will be employed.

## BEFORE MACHINERY CAME.

IMPLEMENTS OF THE OLDEN TIME GROUPED IN LITTLE MUSEUM.

Doylestown's Unique Exhibit—Over a Rare Old Fireplace There Are Quaint Reminders of Times That Succeeded Those of the Indian Firestick.

In the Court House at Doylestown, Pa., the visitor may see a fine exhibition of the most primitive implements of household, farm and general industrial use in provincial Pennsylvania. A still more complete collection is to be found, however, at the celebrated home of the Mercers, standing a short distance from the Court House and surrounded by one of the finest collections of trees and shrubbery to be found within the State. It is claimed that the Court House collection of implements was largely gathered and contributed by Henry Mercer, and that, while it is in some respects a duplicate of his studio collection it falls far short in completeness.

While the name of William Mercer has been prominently associated with the manufacture of cement castings for garden ornamentation, and unique experiments along this line, that of his brother, Henry Mercer, is doubtless better known in connection with his experimentation and novel achievement along the line of decorative clay products. But the fame of the latter should be even better known in connection with his tireless industry and study and painstaking effort to collect the most complete display of early implements to be found within the State of Pennsylvania.

One can scarcely comprehend the amount of labor involved in collecting, labeling and arranging this exhibit, now almost entirely covering the walls and ceiling of his roomy studio, which stands back in the shrubbery in the rear of the Mercer mansion. And yet, on entering the building, the visitor is simply overwhelmed by the innumerable implements awaiting his study and exciting his curiosity. The studio is a tall building, having the effect of two stories and a loft when viewed from the outside. The interior, however, shows a single high-ceilinged room, with a gallery extending around it. It would require days to carefully study the individual exhibits and learn of their history and some of the difficulties encountered by Mr. Mercer in securing them, as no expense, time or trouble has been spared by this enthusiastic collector in making his exhibit the most unique and valuable to be found in any private museum.

The earliest methods of lighting comprise a collection especially wonderful because of the numerous varieties on ancient contrivances; from the firesticks and tinder-boxes, through the various stages of candle lighting, with a display of quaint candlesticks, and the earliest of curious lamps. Mr. Mercer will describe most entertainingly the seemingly endless samples in this display, the firestick of Indian days being probably the most ancient. General George Crook is claimed to have been one of the first to discover and describe the firestick used by the Indians of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, and the Indians of the Eastern sections also displayed a similar contrivance. Pennsylvania contributing especially to this novelty among the Indian tribes along the upper Delaware river.

On one side of the museum is a huge open fireplace, which recalls vividly the olden days. There lay within its great maw a huge back-log, expected to last a week, or perchance, an elongated rock, before and over which hickory cordwood was piled, where it cracked and blazed, while an imaginative youngster, of the household, sat before the bedtime in the corner-seat of the fireplace, listening to the salamander piping its plaintive note in the smoldering fire.

But this is only one of many pictures that may be called up during the study of the old fireplace and the innumerable exhibits surrounding it, for here we find curious lanterns with the "light display," and every possible device for spinning and carding; every known contrivance of the pioneers for cooking, baking and brewing; every possible household help known to the provincial housewife—dishes, pots, pans and kettles of crudest form, bread and butter bowls, home-made baskets in every form and for every possible use, even to the contrivances, arranged on the same order as the basket weaving, for bee-hives, horse-collars, etc., etc.

Probably among the most interesting of the exhibits are found reminders of the days when "power-help," and even hand implements, except the plow, harrow, elder mill and some flax-dressing and spinning contrivances, were unknown on the farm and in the household, and when the few mechanical workshops that, with the tavern, the log church and the store, made up the cross-roads village, were of the humblest kind; of the days when even in the more pretentious settlements there were rarely more than the blacksmith, wheelwright, shoemaker, tailor, and, at the most important places, the joiner and the carpenter, with the tanner and saddler, all working with rude tools and almost without any labor-saving fixtures of any kind.—Philadelphia Record.

## THE STING OF THE HONEY BEE.

Used by the Insects Only in Self-Defense—How Beekeepers Avert Danger.

The sting of the honey bee is a very complicated apparatus, and to the student of nature proves to be an interesting study. To the boy who is familiar with the sting from a practical point of view only there is nothing attractive about it. He, like many grown people, carries the idea that the principal mission of the honey bee is to make application of its sting, and when a bee comes near them they become very uneasy and nervous. Often the first thing one

will do is to strike at the buzzing insect. He does not realize that such a procedure invites the bee to make the very application so feared. The bee is provided with a sting as a means of protection and defense, and never becomes aggressive without good cause. When working on blossoms or obtaining a drink at the spring, the watering trough or the mud puddle, the bee seems to consider herself a trespasser, and does not take offense at being driven away, but changes her attitude when we disturb her hive. She will fight like a tiger, and is ready to make a sacrifice of her life at slight provocation, for stinging means the loss of the sting to the bee, and this has death in sequence.

The sting of the bee is composed of two lancets lying side by side, held in place by a sheath. The points are tenaciously barbed at the points with ten hooklike projections, which point backward, like the barbs on fish hooks. The wound which a bee sting leaves after being removed amounts to almost nothing, it is so minute. If it was not for the poison sac connected with the sting, and whose contents are emptied and injected into the wound when the bee applies the sting, it would be so harmless as not to be noticed. Small as the quantity of injected poison may be, it proves effective. It is therefore well to take proper precautions that we may not receive stings. The beekeeper, who is very naturally bent on getting all the profits out of his bees that he can, must necessarily interfere with his hives more or less at times, and although his intentions may be ever so good, his bees will resent any of his interference. It is possible so carefully and slowly to open a hive that the bees take no notice of this, but generally they will put up a fight, unless the apiarist can keep the upper hand of them from the start.

It has been found that blowing a little smoke into their "eyes" will hold their anger in check. The so-called bee smoker has been invented for this purpose, and no beekeeper in the land would think of handling bees without such a machine. Many are the patterns of bee smokers. I give here the Cornell smoker as one of the good ones. The professional beekeeper will select one with a very large fire barrel, while the amateur will find the one here illustrated ample for all he may want to do with it.

Phosphate sacks, which have been exposed to the weather for a time make very good and handy fuel. To prepare for use, roll up the sack tightly as possible till you have a roll that will just fill the fire barrel of the smoker and slip in reasonably easy. The string around the roll every four or five inches; then with a sharp hatchet cut into suitable lengths and preserve these cartridges for future use. One end of each may be moistened with salt water and then dried. This will facilitate the lighting of it. Wood, which is sufficiently decayed to crumble easily, makes a good substitute. Planter shavings also answer the purpose. The beekeeper who has occasion to use the smoker frequently will soon find out how to handle this implement and what kind of fuel suits him best.—New York Tribune.

## PARCHED POPCORN.

It's Made of Sweet Corn and Has the Good Old Fashioned Sound.

When the sweet corn commences to ripen in the garden select several fine ears having large firm grains and let these ears remain just as they are on the stalks to ripen. When they are quite dry remove from the corn stalks without disturbing the husks, bind into bunches with a strip of muslin and hang away in the attic in a dry place. After a few weeks, according to what to Eat, the corn will be ready for parching, and then this new sort of popcorn may be enjoyed.

Place an iron spider or frying pan over the fire, and turn into it a cupful or two of the corn, which should be husked and removed from the ear just before using; the fire must not be too hot, and the corn must be stirred frequently with a long fork, or it may scorch. After a time the grains will have puffed up until they are almost round and will turn a delicate brown color, when they are done.

Turn the parched corn into a large bowl and pour over it some melted butter, stirring the corn kernels about so they will be buttered evenly, as one butters ordinary popcorn; salt the corn as soon as buttered and the corn is ready to eat. This dainty may be called "parched popcorn" to distinguish it from ordinary popcorn.

## Strength of the Open Sky.

What great deed was ever done indoors? writes Emerson Hough, in The Reader. What great thing of the earth in art, in science, in romance was ever conceived and brought forth within walls? Pathos grows there and small tragedy, and bitterness and pessimism; but not great tragedy, nor the vast and useful pessimism which uplifts human nature and humanity.

The joyous, hopeful, optimistic things, the large and cheerful motives, are found beneath the sky. The Indians say that the babe born in the wind will be chief, and that might well be so. What strong blood ever grew indoors? What great drama of the ages was ever played there? What duel on the stair ever equalled the battle under the trees? Science may delve, lamp wise; but what great things even of science came wholly from within walls? Electricity, navigation by the stars—the things which have really conquered the world—did these appear to man as he studied at some table side? No, the great and sweet things of knowledge came from the naked stars. Guilty and troublous wisdom may have housing concealment, and so make confession that it is evil; but before guilty Eden knowledge was out of doors.

Cattle in the Republic of Argentina numbered 21,731,570 head, sheep 74,379,590, and horses 4,442,330.



## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN.

- 1084—Rome taken by Henry IV.
- 1277—Pope John XXI. killed by fall of a building.
- 1420—Treaty of Troyes between England, France and Burgundy.
- 1498—Yasco de Gama landed at Calicut, first Indian port visited by European vessel.
- 1590—George Boleyn, English statesman, beheaded.
- 1542—Paul III. summoned Council of Trent, but was compelled to prorogue it.
- 1565—Siege of Malta commenced by the Turks.
- 1630—Marquis of Montrose hanged at Edinburgh.
- 1690—Fort at Casco, Me., destroyed by the Indians.
- 1790—Great Britain declared war against France.
- 1760—Siege of Quebec raised by the French.
- 1762—Peace declared between Prussia and Sweden.
- 1774—Meeting in Providence, R. I., first to discuss subject of a general congress.
- 1782—Gen. Wayne defeated near Savannah. Washington refused to be King of the American monarchy.
- 1790—Congress to Ireland introduced in the British Parliament by Fox.
- 1794—British defeated by the French at battle of Tournay.
- 1795—Mungo Park sailed from England on his first expedition to explore Africa.
- 1804—Napoleon I. proclaimed Emperor.
- 1800—Papal states annexed to France.
- 1811—U. S. frigate President captured British sloop Little Belt.
- 1813—British attacked Sackett's Harbor.
- 1814—Norway declared her independence.
- 1810—Steamship Savannah, first to cross Atlantic by steam, left Savannah for London.
- 1822—Turbide declared Emperor of Mexico.
- 1830—Prince Leopold declined the crown of Greece. Great eruption of Mt. Aetna; 8 villages destroyed.
- 1830—Treaty concluded with the Seminoles.
- 1841—Yugoslav declared a republic.
- 1843—Secession of Free Church, Scotland.
- 1848—Revolutionists forced Emperor of Austria to flee from Vienna.
- 1850—Charles Sumner assaulted in the Senate chamber, Washington.
- 1850—First stage coach of the Overland Mail arrived in Denver.
- 1863—Whole Federal line repulsed from Vicksburg.
- 1864—First express train between New York and Buffalo.
- 1867—Napoleon and King William of Prussia signed the Luxembourg treaty.
- 1871—Column of Place Vendôme, Paris, pulled down by Communists.
- 1872—The Amnesty bill passed Congress.
- 1874—Prince Metternich and Count of Montebello fought a duel near Versailles—Miss Nellie Grant and A. C. P. Satoris married in the White House. Bursting of dam of Ashfield reservoir, Williamsburg, Mass.; 100 lives lost.
- 1877—Roumania made proclamation of independence.
- 1879—Capital punishment revived by vote of the people of Switzerland.
- 1881—Revised New Testament published by Oxford and Cambridge universities. Conkling and Platt of New York resigned their seats in the Senate.
- 1882—Edgemoor lighthouse opened by Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1883—Daniel Curley, Phoenix Park murderer, hanged at Dublin.
- 1884—The Alert sailed from St. John, N. B., in search of the Greely party. Suspension bridge across Ohio river at Portsmouth fell.
- 1886—Destruction of Managua, Central America, by earthquake.
- 1887—Five prominent nihilists executed in St. Petersburg.
- 1889—Dr. Cronin's body found in Chicago sewer, eighteen days after his murder.
- 1890—McKinley tariff bill passed the House, 162 to 142.
- 1891—Twenty-two blocks burned in Muskegon, Mich.
- 1893—Infanta Eulalia and party arrived at New York.
- 1894—Emile Henry, anarchist, guillotined in Paris.
- 1895—Ten thousand in line waiting for opening of Kickapoo reservation.
- 1898—Cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco to re-enforce Dewey.

## American Lumber in 1905.

The national forest service has gathered and compiled statistics of the lumber cut during 1905, based upon the reports of 11,640 lumber firms. From this it appears that the State of Washington stands first, with over 3,000,000,000 feet, and the largest production was in yellow pine, it being nearly 30 per cent of the total.

## Radical Typewriter Department.

Rev. Charles E. Nickerson, former pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Itasca, Wis., has invented a typewriter differing radically from any of the prevailing machines. Its most notable departure is a perpendicular cylinder, on which the paper is placed, and the revolving of which produces the same result as the traveling cylinder. The writing is visible. The type bars are all of the same length and there is no necessity for hand adjustment. The patentee claims greater speed, less noise and no liability to get out of alignment. A company has been formed to manufacture it.

## Sunday School LESSON FOR JUNE 3.

The Gentle Woman's Faith. Golden Text.—Great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt.—Matt. 15:28. The lesson for June 3 is found in Mark 7:24-30, and may properly be entitled The Gentle Woman's Faith. Read Matt. 15:1-28.

After the miraculous feeding of the five thousand people, Jesus spoke more fully about Himself than He had done before, and by so doing He aroused greater antagonism than ever. It was both to escape for a time from the wrath of His enemies and to gain rest for Himself and the apostles that He went far away from the parts of Galilee in which His name was a household word. It was not yet time for Him to allow His enemies to take Him; His work was not finished, and He but observed ordinary prudence in keeping out of sight for awhile.

There are many people who are always busy and never take time for reflection. It is not they, however, who accomplish most that is worth while, whether their work is manual toil, or head-work, or faith-work. Rest and recreation are necessary to all, and God means that we should have them. This is clearly taught in the life of Jesus.

His work must have required in Him great intensity of thought and feeling. We are apt to suppose that those tedious, deep sayings of His were thrown out without effort or that His miracles made no drain upon His strength. He must, indeed, have been peculiarly in need of rest and of periods for spiritual recuperation. Therefore, though the thought of the world's needs and of the needs of the individuals and groups that gathered about Him, can never have been absent from His mind, He went away for rest in quiet communion with His Father and with His disciples.

Notes.—"Dangers of Tyre and Sidon."—This may mean the country adjoining these cities down by the sea, but more probably it means the highlands between Galilee and Phenicia.

"Could Not Be Hid."—Much as Jesus wished rest for Himself and His apostles, it was difficult to find a place in which they would not be discovered. His fame had spread far, and those who wanted favors thought only of how they might see Him and get Him to heal them or their.

An Unclean Spirit.—How terrible it must have been to see a child "possessed" by a demon! And how wonderful is the mother-love that rises superior to even such repulsiveness!

"A Greek."—The woman was a Greek in speech, and therefore in habits of thought. She would probably be a worshiper of the Greek deities. But when any of us are in the face of some great peril, or when some serious trial comes upon us, we quickly shed our Greek or our thought was our religion in order to get hold of something more substantial. And so it would be with this poor woman. Her sore need created in her a true knowledge of whence help might be had.

"The Dogs."—The dogs of the East are homeless, scavenging curs. And accordingly "dog" was a name of deepest contempt and often of hatred. Why then did Jesus use the name in speaking to this anxious mother who already had shown some of the faith He was so pleased to see? Perhaps Jesus merely expressed the sentiment of the Jew toward the Gentile to see what the woman would answer.

The Woman's Answer.—Jesus Himself was humble, and He loved humility in others. This woman was willing to let the saying pass which would liken her contemptuously to a dog. That did not matter. What did matter to her was that her daughter should be healed. Her intense anxiety for that made her sharp-witted, and she gave back an answer that at once set aside the question as to whether the Gentiles were comparable to dogs, and claimed that they had at least a right to take what the Jews did not appreciate sufficiently to keep for themselves.

"For this Saying."—This woman had exhibited an astonishing degree of faith, faith of the kind that was able to get over a very hard saying. It was faith in Jesus Himself, in the Man as she saw Him before her. She knew Him to be a miracle-worker. She believed in His power to heal her daughter. But above all that she believed in the love of Jesus.

## Church and Clergy.

The Rev. H. S. Webster, Lakeside Station, Duluth, Minn., has gone to the diocese of Chicago.

Indianapolis will have the international meeting of Young Men's Christian Association secretaries, which brings together between 800 and 1,000 workers from the United States, Canada and Mexico, next May.

The recent Nashville (Tenn.) convention of the student volunteer movement, its twentieth birthday, was attended by 4,000 delegates from various Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations. Since the preceding convention four hundred 2,653 volunteers, representing fifty denominations, have been sent to various mission fields, and there are now over 12,000 students enrolled in volunteer study classes in the 68 institutions of learning on this continent. The convention was distinctive for its business-like methods. No welcome addresses, singing or applause was permitted and there was no program.

The movement now embraces a large ship of 192,000 students and professors throughout the world, under a general name of "the world's student Christian federation," of which John R. Mott is the secretary.

Prof. E. F. Smith, instructor of Greek in Columbia university, Portland, Ore., has been received into the Catholic church. He was formerly a Methodist minister.

The Rev. Edward S. Barkhill, rector of Christ church, Delavan, Wis., has resigned that church and accepted the office of curate of St. James' church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A cablegram to Dr. A. B. Leonard announces that the formal celebration of the Jubilee of Methodist Missions in southern Asia will be held at Bareilly, India, Dec. 20, 1906.

Tabitha Phineas Israel, until recently of Congregation Tifereth Israel, Des Moines, Iowa, has received and accepted a call to Williamsport, Pa.

One hundred and twenty-five scholars who have not missed attendance at Sunday school in a year is the record from Clark street church, Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Rev. James H. Blunk, bishop of Porto Rico, has been appointed archbishop of New Orleans, the vacancy being caused by the death of Archbishop Chapelle.

The Rev. A. G. Buchanan, rector of St. Paul's, Owatonna, Minn., and dean of the Fairbault convent, has accepted the call to become rector of the Church of the Ascension, St. Paul, Minn.

## PATTERNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER





# Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.  
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## Important Sale of State Lands

One Hundred Thousand Acres May Be  
Sold to the Highest Bidders

### MICHIGAN REFORESTING EXPERIMENTS

Review of a Situation Which Appeals for Larger Cooperation in Forestry  
Directions

On the 21st of June, State Land Commissioner Rose will hold a big sale of tax homestead lands at his office in the capitol, the property offered being the whole of the lands now subject to sale in Clare and Mackinac counties, and various remnants in Montmorency, Bay, Saginaw, and Clinton counties, aggregating about a hundred thousand acres. These are lands forfeited to the state by non-payment of taxes, and transferred from the class of "state tax lands" to the class of "tax homestead lands" by deed of the auditor general vesting absolute title in the state, under the act of 1901. As state tax lands, bid off to the state at the annual sales because nobody offered to buy them at the amount of taxes and costs accrued, they were annually reassessed and resold to the state, the accumulating amounts growing more and more, and more, and in many cases far out-reaching the value of the property. It was a chain of increasing expense from which there was no escape, until the new law allowed the deed to the state, which extinguishes at a stroke the fictitious value of all those accumulated charges, and the property becomes non-assessable. The land commissioner then has the land examined and appraised, and offered at public sale at not less than the appraised value.

There have been in round numbers something like a million acres of land thus conveyed to the state and removed from the tax rolls, and much the greater part of that has been resolved to private owners and restored to the tax rolls—some two hundred eighty thousand acres by the present commissioner. During the present season the land office will largely extend its operations over the upper peninsula, which has so far received comparatively little attention, and large amounts of property will thus come upon the market at prices which people can afford to buy and use it. The wisdom of this legislation is manifest, and the hearty co-operation of the auditor general's department and the state land department results in large benefit to the towns and counties where those lands are situated, seen in the rapid growth of population and of property values in the newer portions of the state.

Large areas in the upper portion of the lower peninsula, however, in the present stage of agricultural science are worthless for farming purposes—the sandy stretches of the famous "pine barrens" which present such dreary landscapes to the traveler on the railroads that cross the region—those interminable desolations of cut-over and burnt-over wastes. The New Hampshire land that "wouldn't grow white beans" was a fertile prairie compared to these, for agriculture. But they will grow timber. They have done it, and it is being demonstrated that they will do it again; and herein is an interest of the highest importance to the state, for timber is a crop of more rapidly appreciating value than many that the farmer is growing today, and one of absolute necessity to the best success of other crops upon which the present prosperity of the state depends. An experiment on quite a large scale to demonstrate the feasibility of reforesting those wastes is just now reported from Iosco county, where an individual buyer of two thousand acres of fire swept land, planted upon it two years ago seven thousand Wisconsin seedlings of white pine, red cedar and Carolina poplar of which he now reports vigorously growing, ninety-five per cent of the pine, ninety-nine per cent of the cedar, and one hundred per cent of the poplar.

It is said there are five million acres of denuded land in this state, of small value for agriculture, but well adapted to timber culture. In its present state it is not only valueless, but a menace, an expense, a discredit and a positive injury to the balance of the state. Instead of this, if reforested, we well know that its value would be enormous, and all authority and all experience teach that reforestation is practicable and profitable if intelligently directed. This is a subject that is engaging attention in nearly all of the states, and legislation to encourage popular effort or to engage official agencies has been had in many of them. Five states, from Massachusetts to Wyoming, have provided forest bounties to encourage growth and preservation of timber; eight states, from Connecticut to Colorado, have granted exemption for a period from taxation on young forest plantations.

Indiana exempts a certain proportion devoted by owner as forest reservation; and Pennsylvania assesses forest at sale value and allows eighty per cent rebate on proof of specified quantity and quality of timber. Many of these states have forestry officers and commissions, and are pursuing experiments and investigation, and carrying on campaigns of education to enlist popular interest in the subject, and voluntary associations are organized among the people to discuss methods and theories, stimulate forestry enterprises, and procure legislation favorable to the work of reforestation. All this shows a wide and growing impression that the subject is one of vital importance.

Our own state has provided by law for a state forestry commission of three members, including the state land commissioner who is ex-officio secretary, and his office is the office of the commission. The commissioners serve without compensation, and are charged with the duty of investigating the extent and condition of the timber lands of the state, the rate and effect of their diminution and the means of protection from waste and fire devastation, making reports and recommendations to the governor and legislature, and generally to order toward the establishment of a definite forestry policy for the state, in the interest of restoration and maintenance of the timber resources of the state. Under the care of this commission two forest reserves have been established in Crawford and Roscommon counties, embracing about thirty-four thousand acres, which the state is making an effort to protect from fire and vandals, and upon which a nursery of over a half million two-year-old pine and spruce seedlings are ready for permanent planting this year.

The Michigan Forestry Commission has distributed a considerable amount of literature in various reports and booklets, and its educative work is now supported and supplemented by a volunteer organization, the Michigan Forestry Association, formed at a state meeting in Grand Rapids last September, of which John H. Bissel of Detroit is president, Thornton A. Green of Ontonagon vice president, T. M. Sawyer of Ludington secretary, John J. Hubbard of Manistee treasurer, and Mrs. Francis King of Alma, Chas. J. Monroe of South Haven, Lucius L. Hubbard of Houghton, Walter C. Winchester of Grand Rapids, H. N. Lord of AuSable, and George B. Horton of Fruit Ridge, are directors. When the forestry authorities of Massachusetts announce that in that small and old settled state the annual output of their woodlands might be fifteen millions of dollars, under intelligent management, instead of the present three and a half millions, what must be the importance of the subject in our state, with our large areas and our splendid adaptation? A realization of that importance has to some degree taken hold of the popular mind, and the citizens at large, the authorities of the University and the Agricultural College, and other schools and educational organizations, and the state in its corporate capacity, are cooperating for the development of a general policy upon this subject which shall produce results as gratifying as our hitherto profligate waste has been deplorable.

### Fortunate Missourians.

"When I was a druggist, at Livonia Mo., writes T. J. Dwyer, now of Graysville, Mo., 'three of my customers were permanently cured of consumption by Dr. King's Discovery, and are well and strong to day. One was trying to sell his property and move to Arizona, but after using New Discovery a short time he found it unnecessary to do so. I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as the most wonderful medicine in existence.' Surest Cough and Cold Cure and Throat and Lung Healer. Guaranteed by L. Fournier Druggist, 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

### Moonlight on Lake Erie.

The Passengers on D. & B. Line Witness a Glorious Sight.

The moonlight scene on Lake Erie is sublime. At twilight as the sun, like a golden ball of fire, gradually descends from view in the western horizon, the moon rises in its stateliness, at first modestly spreading its mellow light and, growing bolder, bursts forth in one pure sheen of grandeur.

Detailed descriptions of the steamers Eastern States and Western States would be tedious. Possibly it may be abbreviated by saying that these new boats are not only the largest and latest but the best on any fresh water in the world. The finest hotel is not better in respect to furnishing. The rooms, sleeping comforts, ventilation and cuisine are altogether admirable on these truly palatial steamers.

Send two cent stamp for illustrated booklet. Address

D. & B. STEAMBOAT CO.,

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FOR SALE—An upholstered, folding, and reclining go-cart with parasol. Inquire at office.

### GHOST HAUNTS FRENCH HOUSE

Alleged to Have Abode in War Department Building.

There is a haunted house at Vincennes. Every night, toward dawn, are heard mysterious noises. Some spirit hand knocks on the partition wall dividing a bedroom from a living room.

This particular house forms part of buildings belonging to the Department of War, in which a quantity of military material is stored. It is situated on the edge of the Bois de Vincennes (the Bois de Boulogne of the east end of Paris). The victims of the ghost are a worthy couple named Gallichet, the good man being one of the keepers of the wood.

A week ago he and his wife were awakened by loud rattlings on the partition wall. Gallichet sprang out of bed and went into the adjoining room, but no creature in mortal guise could be discovered. The phenomenon has been repeated each night since. It always occurs at 4 o'clock. Friends and neighbors have watched with Gallichet, but the spirit rapper is still as intangible as ever.

The whole neighborhood undertakes ghost haunts on an evening now. Even the military authorities are concerned to pierce the mystery and have ordered an inquiry. A ghost court-martial would be new in military history.—Paris correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

### "BULLS" IN MANY LANGUAGES.

Irishmen Can Hardly Be Classed as Chief Perpetrators.

The herding of bulls is not by any means confined to the Emerald Isle. It was a Scotchman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time. It was a Dutchman who said that a pig had no marks on his ears except a short tail. It was a British magistrate who, on being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, "That's a good thing for your wife." It was a Portuguese mayor who enumerated among the marks when found, "a marked impediment in his speech." It was a Frenchman, who contentedly laying his head down upon a large stone jar for a pillow stuffed it with hay. It was an American lecturer who solemnly said one evening: "Parents, you may have children, or, if not, your daughter may have." It was a German orator who, warning with the subject, exclaimed: "There is no man, woman or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years but has felt the truth thundering through their heads for centuries."—One Thousand and One Anecdotes.

### In the Matter of "High" Cheese.

A correspondent asks us to tell him what is meant by "high" cheese. The "high" cheese is so called from the altitude of its odor—it smells to heaven—and its price. Also to distinguish it from the domestic, or tame, cheese of the United States. The high cheese has never been domesticated, and perhaps in captivity. It has usually perished a long time before it is served, or that is the way it seems to the uncultivated nose. High cheeses are imported—there is not room enough in the United States for a high cheese factory, as we prefer population. We have soap factories and skunk farms, but these are as the odors from the spice groves of far Cathay as compared with a high cheese factory.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Weighing the Earth.

This world is to be weighed once more, doubts being entertained by scientists as to the accuracy of previous estimates; but whether the error be a case of short weight or overweight has yet to be settled. An expedition is set out in Egypt, where the great pyramid will be utilized by the investigators. First, the weight of the pyramid will be ascertained, and then the weight of the earth is estimated from its proportionate size. The swinging of pendulums will be the gauge. From the force exerted by the pyramid in pulling the swinging pendulum from its natural course the weight of the pyramid can be estimated, and that of the earth—the exact size of which is known—can then be calculated easily.

### Is It All Chance?

There are men who are "unlucky" in business. They work hard, they are honest and competent, yet they fail. There are women who are "unlucky" in love. They are as pretty, as well-bred, as intelligent as those who find husbands. Yet something always happens to dash their dreams of happiness. For them, in Browning's words, "Never the time and the place and the loved one all at 'gether." Is it all chance? Is "bad luck" a meaningless phrase? Or are some people suffering, as the Greeks and Hebrews thought, for offenses against Heaven? We call "unlucky" people "Jonahs." Do we remember that Jonah was a rebel against the orders of God?—Daily Mirror.

### Judge's Inspiration.

An English judge recently had an inspiration. A defendant appeared too dull to make a defense or answer intelligibly questions put to him by the judge. Suddenly the judge said: "Where do you live?" and the intelligible reply: "About five minutes' off" was at once forthcoming. "Then just run home and fetch your wife, and run a little quicker than you talk." It was done, and the wife's clear and luminous statement of the facts won the day for her helpless husband.—Chicago American.



## "INTENDANT"

—THE—

Black Percheron Stallion.

His Record number is 34620

(58,913)

—OWNED BY—

Grayling Black Percheron Breeding Ass'n.

GRAYLING, - - MICH.

Foaled April 15 1901; bred by M. Provost, Commune of Ceton, Department of Oren, got by "Regulateur 25-027" (43,441) he by "Julius" (37,587) he by "Blanc" (30,697) (8081) he by "Briard 5,317" (1,630) he by "Brilliant 1,271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Nieuwchaaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean Le Blanc" (733) he by "Paradox" (40,254) he by "Isolin 16,907" (27,498) he by "Brilliant 111, 11,116" (2919) he by "Fenelon 262" (38) he by "Brilliant 1271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Nieuwchaaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean Le Blanc" (733) he by "Paradox" (40,254) he by "Isolin 16,907" (27,498) he by "Brilliant 111, 11,116" (2919) he by "Fenelon 262" (38) he by "Brilliant 1271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Nieuwchaaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean Le Blanc" (733) he by "Paradox" (40,254) he by "Isolin 16,907" (27,498) he by 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